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White House Line Included

Russia Monitoring Official Calls in U.S.

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 26.—"There's no question about the capability of the Soviet intelligence service to monitor official Washington calls, including some of the calls of the president of the United States," an informed FBI source has said.

"When the bureau first learned of the Soviet practice of intercepting Washington calls, it put the FBI lab to work to try to learn what kind of calls the Russians might be monitoring," the source said on Tuesday. "It just so happened that one of the first calls the FBI intercepted was a White House conversation involving a high government official."

Moreover, he said, the National Security Agency, which first learned of the Soviet practice more than two years ago, also found that random monitoring could pick up sensitive telephone conversations.

"The NSA picked up some FBI calls involving some of our guys here and some of them in our New York office," he said. "They told us, 'Hey, you guys have got to be careful what you say on the phone.'"

'Very Scary Thing'

The Russians send recordings of the monitored conversations to Moscow for transcribing by the KGB, the Soviet secret police, according to the source.

Describing the operation as "a very scary thing from an intelligence standpoint," he said "the KGB has tremendous resources to carry out programs like this."

The Soviet capability of monitoring telephone calls in the United States was first disclosed on June 10 by the Rockefeller Commission in its report on abuses by the CIA.

The commission did not say how the Russians could intercept telephone calls but CIA officials said they could do it with elaborate electronic equipment mounted on the roof of the Soviet Embassy here.

Although the commission made no specific mention of Washington telephone calls, it reported that Communist countries "appear to have developed electronic collection of intelligence to an extraordinary degree of technology and sophistication for use in the United States and elsewhere throughout the world, and we believe that these countries can monitor and record thousands of private telephone conversations."

Specter of Blackmail

The commission mentioned "the real possibility" that telephone conversations could be recorded and analyzed by agents of foreign powers and said: "This raises the real specter that selected American users of telephones are potentially subject to blackmail that can seriously affect their actions, or even lead in some cases to recruitment as espionage agents."

Intelligence sources say both the United States and the Soviet Union have long had the capability to intercept microwaves. About 70 per cent of the long-distance calls in the United States, as well as some local calls, are transmitted by microwave.

A former CIA official said the CIA began warning intelligence personnel at least three years ago that their telephone calls were subject to being monitored by the Russians.

"The trouble in this town," he said, "is that most people talk over telephones that can easily be monitored. There are not that many 'scrambler' phones because that is an expensive and complicated system." Scrambler telephones, developed by the NSA, are used by many high-level officials for sensitive conversations involving national security.

The phones scramble and unscramble voices according to coded information.

© Los Angeles Times.

Congressmen Not 'Immune' To CIA Probe

On Trips Abroad, Agency Chief Says

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT).—William Colby, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, cautioned members of a House subcommittee yesterday that they and their congressional colleagues were not "immune" from surveillance by his agency during their travels abroad.

Mr. Colby's admission, which provoked an outburst by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., was made during his first public appearance since the release two weeks ago of a presidential report that ordered the CIA for having collected files on more than 7,000 U.S. citizens, including members of Congress.

"In my mind," Mr. Colby told the House panel, "a congressman is neither a target nor immune" from foreign surveillance by the CIA.

"If a congressman appeared abroad in contact with some group that was a legitimate target of this agency," he said, that name would undoubtedly appear in the files of that group maintained within the CIA's complex network of computers.

75 Files

Mr. Colby confirmed, during early six hours before a House Government Operations subcommittee that Mrs. Abzug heads, that his agency has 75 files on incumbent members of Congress that were filled with such items as CIA reports on their activities abroad, FBI reports and newspaper articles.

Mrs. Abzug, who has tangled publicly with Mr. Colby in the past, replied that she seriously questioned whether it was "appropriate" for the CIA to maintain files on members of Congress, much less to continue to add to them.

"The electorate," she said, determines our behavior and they judge us, not some super-spy organization."

Mr. Colby declared that "American intelligence is the best in the world" and "the envy of other intelligence services."

Discrepancies Seen

Mrs. Abzug pointed out repeatedly what she termed discrepancies between President Ford's report on domestic CIA activities and testimony by Mr. Colby on that subject before her subcommittee last March, testimony which she suggested had been less than complete.

In March, she noted, Mr. Colby had referred to an "instance" in which the CIA had opened first-class mail sent by U.S. citizens, including Mrs. Abzug herself, as it passed through the postal system on the way to Communist countries.

Mrs. Abzug pointed out that the Rockefeller commission found that the CIA had examined more than 4 million pieces of mail during a 20-year period, ending in 1973, and had opened about 13,000 of them to photograph their contents.

"I referred to it as an instance," Mr. Colby replied, "because it was the project."

Mr. Colby also noted in his search testimony that, during the past "several years," the CIA's voluminous files had been searched in an effort to find and destroy material, such as that on U.S. citizens with no foreign connections, that was not appropriate for it to retain.

'Illegal' Action

He conceded yesterday, however, that some of the information destroyed, such as that relating to mail openings, which he termed "illegal," might have amounted to evidence of criminal activity by the CIA.

Mr. Colby, who said he was making his 38th appearance this year before a committee of the Congress, declined to discuss allegations that the CIA had attempted political assassinations to deny directly that its agents were continuing to infiltrate domestic organizations.

Mr. Colby also refused to identify the political candidate who, according to the Rockefeller commission report, was join-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Associated Press.

TROUBLE IN INDIA—Jaya Prakash Narayan addressing rally in New Delhi Wednesday. He was reported in custody yesterday in a roundup of Mrs. Gandhi's opponents.

Over 600 Seized Throughout India

Gandhi Foes Detained In State of Emergency

By Eric Pace

NEW DELHI, June 26 (NYT).—A state of emergency was declared in India today and more than 600 opposition political figures were arrested "because a program of agitation was contemplated" by their groups, a government spokesman reported.

The spokesman, A.R. Baji, said at a news conference that, despite scattered disorders around the country after the arrests, "the general situation is by and large peaceful."

The details he gave made it clear that the crackdown, made in the name of the preservation of the integrity and unity of the nation, was of a scope that was without precedent in the 28-year history of this huge and often tumultuous republic.

"All the leaders of parties who were taken into custody are being taken very good care of," Mr. Baji declared.

Mr. Baji gave this breakdown of the arrests: 450 in Madhya Pradesh State, in central India; 90 here, in the capital area; 49 in Punjab State; 43 in Haryana State; 24 in Bihar State; 2 in Uttar Pradesh and 2 in Andhra Pradesh State.

He said there had been no arrests in other states, including Kerala, where India's ruling Congress party is jointly in power with the pro-Moscow Communist party of India.

Law-Abiding Citizens

Mr. Baji said he wished to emphasize what Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in a radio address earlier today: that the new state of emergency would not affect law-abiding citizens' rights. Mrs. Gandhi said that "I am sure that internal conditions will speedily improve to enable us to dispense with this proclamation as soon as possible."

The crackdown was made in the face of mounting opposition criticism of Mrs. Gandhi and the prospect of mass protests because of her entanglement with the Indian court system after a local court earlier this month found her guilty of electoral corruption.

Mr. Baji declined to confirm the identities of the persons arrested but he indicated that some were leaders of opposition political parties that had planned the political agitation campaign here and that some were secondary figures in opposition politics.

It had been reported that the widely respected Jaya Prakash Narayan and former Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai were among the first arrested.

Court Foe Held

[Among others reported arrested, the Associated Press reported, were Raj Narain, the Socialist politician whose challenge of Mrs. Gandhi's 1971 election victory led to her being found guilty; Asoka Mehta, the leader of the Old Congress party which broke away from Mrs. Gandhi in 1969, and two leading critics in her own ruling Congress party—Ram Dhan, a general secretary, and Chandra Sekhar, who urged her to open a dialogue with Mr. Narayan.]

The Indian government also announced press censorship following the declaration of a state of emergency. An Information Ministry spokesman said all news items would have to be submitted to the government before publication.

Mr. Baji noted that, technically, a state of emergency existed in India before today, having been declared in 1971, shortly before India and Pakistan fought a war that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh.

But he said that the 1971 proclamation had been "necessitated by war and external aggression" while today's proclamation, he said, "is related primarily to internal disturbance."

He said that the program of agitation that had led President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to proclaim the state of emergency had been "aimed at disturbing communications and generally affecting the law-and-order situation."

"Over and above that, there were calls for action on the part of the armed forces and police," he said, "and thus was the general context in which the emergency had to be proclaimed."

Detailing instances of unrest around the country, he said that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Claims 2 Documents Are Proof

Amin Says U.K. Asked Hills to Spy

NAIROBI, June 26 (AP).—President Idi Amin said today that he has documents proving that Briton Dennis Hills, sentenced to be shot for treason, was asked by Britain to spy on Uganda.

The Uganda radio, monitored here, said Gen. Amin has two documents signed by Mr. Hills, 61, convicted by a military court of writing an unpublished manuscript in which he called Gen. Amin a village tyrant.

The documents show that Britain asked Mr. Hills, a lecturer, to stay in Uganda after his British aid contract as a teacher at Makerere University ended three years ago, the broadcast said.

According to the radio, Gen. Amin said he will show the documents only to British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan. Gen. Amin has rejected clemency pleas by Britain, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and others, and has said Mr. Hills's life would be spared only if Mr. Callaghan went to Uganda by July 4 to review British-Ugandan relations with Gen. Amin.

Mr. Callaghan has refused to make the trip unless Mr. Hills's death sentence is lifted first. The execution is scheduled for July 4.

The broadcast reported Gen. Amin's thanks to the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, for sending air force assistance "when we were threatened with an invasion from Britain." Gen. Amin contended that a military negotiator, sent by Queen Elizabeth II, threatened an invasion by British troops stationed in neighboring Kenya if Mr. Hills were to be executed.

After a confrontation last weekend with the negotiator, Lt. Gen. Sir Chandos Blair, Gen. Amin ordered Uganda's armed forces on an alert and told his aides: "Tell Libya to send in a bomber squadron." The radio did not specify what kind of assistance was sent by Libya, a major supporter of Gen. Amin's Moslem-dominated regime.

The Ugandan government charged yesterday that two British warships arrived in Mombasa, Kenya's Indian Ocean port, with troops to rescue Mr. Hills.

The charge, attributed to a Ugandan military spokesman, was broadcast by the government radio in Kampala.

A source at the British High Commission in Nairobi repeated denials that Britain is planning military action against Uganda or has any forces in Kenya. Other British sources said the frigate Salisbury has been in Mombasa since early this month on a routine visit and the auxiliary ship Tidesurge arrived there this week. The sources said both vessels are part of the British force patrolling the East African coast to enforce economic sanctions against Rhodesia, and neither has invasion forces aboard.

Uganda radio also reported the rejection of an offer made by a former Royal Air Force officer in Britain to take Mr. Hills's place in Ugandan military detention. It quoted Gen. Amin as saying, "If he comes to Uganda, he will find Hills's dead body."

Uganda radio said the offer by former pilot Harry Williams, 54, to take Mr. Hills's place only worsened the position of Mr. Hills and the British government.

Uganda is not afraid of Britain, the spokesman said, because "Uganda has more suicide regiments than Britain."

Uganda radio also reported the text of a telegram sent yesterday by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to Gen. Amin.

Mr. Wilson urged a new start in relations between the countries but repeated that Mr. Callaghan would not go to Uganda unless Mr. Hills received clemency first.

Radio Uganda reported that Gen. Amin said Mr. Hills's case would not affect the status of other Britons living in Uganda. He said they were welcome to stay.

The statement conflicted with Gen. Amin's previous remarks about the more than 700 British residents of the former British colony.

Colonialism Condemned

Mozambique Leader Sworn, Calls for a 'New Mentality'

From Wire Dispatches

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, June 25.—Samora Machel, leader of Mozambique's 10-year guerrilla war of independence, was sworn in yesterday as the country's first President and called for a "new mentality" to reconstruct the nation.

In a speech incorporating Socialist rhetoric, the 41-year-old President condemned Portuguese colonialism, under which the nation had lived for nearly 500 years, saying that it had left the economy in catastrophic condition. He called for national sacrifice to build a new state in the East African country.

"Now as before the task is to destroy reactionary forces and imperialism in Mozambique," he said.

Black Nationalism

President Machel later pledged his nation's support for black nationalism in neighboring white-ruled states.

He said South Africa's racial policies were "barbaric, retrograde and doomed to failure." But he said South Africa was a sovereign state.

In Pretoria, foreign affairs officials said the public recognition of sovereignty implied noninterference in South Africa's internal affairs.

"Certainly that is the policy of our own Prime Minister in our relations with all nations," an official said.

Mr. Machel addressed a dinner for foreign diplomats attending independence celebrations in this seaside capital.

Our Struggle

"The struggle in Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] is our struggle and we are on the side of the people of Namibia [South-West Africa]," he said.

Landlocked Rhodesia's white minority government relies on Mozambique for its two rail outlets to the sea. So far the new government has left these communications open. All normal ties with South Africa also remained.

Mr. Machel, who will rule the country's 8 1/2 million inhabitants through the militantly Marxist Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, known as Fre-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Arabs Would Have States

Israeli Confederation Is Proposed by Peres

By Moshe Brilliant

TEL AVIV, June 26 (NYT).—Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today that Palestinian Arabs could have their own states within a proposed Jordanian-Israeli federal republic.

He proposed splitting Israel into several states and then federating them with Judea and Samaria, the occupied Jordanian regions and the Gaza Strip, formerly held by Egypt.

The federal government, according to the plan, would have a built-in Jewish majority and control matters such as defense, foreign affairs and currency. The individual state governments would have their own law courts, police forces, school systems, medical and other services.

The Israeli leader said the union later might be expanded to include the Kingdom of Jordan, but that this was an option, not a condition.

Mr. Peres has for years advocated a federal solution to the Palestinian problem but he elaborated his ideas for the first time in an interview to be published tomorrow in Davar, the labor federation daily.

In a television appearance in the United States during his recent visit, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin mentioned the possibility of a confederation with Jordan. The Cabinet, however, has never officially considered the proposals. There appeared little prospect that the Palestinians would accept the proposal but Mr. Peres said he derived encouragement from the development of the European community.

"What had seemed impossible in Europe in 1930 became quite a European reality in 1950," he said.

The Europeans had tried partition, border revisions, arms limitation and demilitarization and had to fall back on federation or confederation, he said.

Mr. Peres proposed offering Arabs the options of citizenship in the federal state or identifying themselves as Palestinians. Those opting out of Israeli citizenship would be allowed to vote or run for office in state and municipal elections but not in national elections, where suffrage would be limited to citizens.

Mr. Peres, who is responsible for the administration of the occupied Arab territories, said the time to consider his proposals had arrived. The defense minister said he was not submitting his proposal to the Cabinet at this time because the government should not decide on terms for an overall settlement before the negotiations begin. However, he said he wanted the governing Labor party to adopt his plan and try to win international backing for it.



Keystone.

Shimon Peres

Indirect Pressure Suspected

Israel Denies Charges by U.S. Of Leaks on Diplomatic Talks

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, June 26 (NYT).—Israel today rejected White House allegations that it has been engaging in "competitive leaks of confidential diplomatic exchanges" in connection with the current negotiations toward a new interim agreement with Egypt.

Informed Israeli sources said that Foreign Minister Yigal Allon cabled Secretary of State Henry Kissinger early today denying that there had been any intentional leaks of confidential information from Jerusalem.

The cable also said that Israel felt strongly that the current controversy over alleged leaks should not impede the negotiations on a new accord.

The White House allegation, which was read in the name of President Ford yesterday by State Department spokesman Robert Anderson, surprised and startled Israeli officials.

Pressure Seen

Several said they suspected it was meant as an indirect form of pressure against Israel and a warning to Jerusalem to be careful about any further public disclosures during the sensitive negotiations that lie ahead.

"It is also a cost-free way of demonstrating to the Arabs that the Ford administration is being tough with Israel," an official observed.

The unusual U.S. statement was issued after the publication in The New York Times of an article from Jerusalem (IHT, June 25) describing the details of the new Israeli proposal for an interim Sinai accord with Egypt. The proposal was forwarded by Washington to Cairo earlier this week.

The article was based not on a leak but on the answers provided by a number of Israeli officials and sources to questions posed by The New York Times about the current negotiations.

Citing the article, Mr. Anderson contended that "competitive leaks of confidential diplomatic exchanges make negotiations extremely difficult." He said that Mr. Ford had personally asked the State Department to announce publicly that the United States "will not get into the business of competitive leaks."

Stung by the severity of the unexpected statement, Mr. Allon summoned several of his top aides to a meeting late last night at the Foreign Office in Jerusalem. He reportedly expressed concern that the incident could jeopardize relations with the Ford administration at a crucial time and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israelis Slay Four Guerrillas

TEL AVIV, June 26 (UPI).—Israeli troops today killed four Arab guerrillas who tried to infiltrate from Lebanon in a battle on the northern frontier, the military command said.

An Israeli soldier was reported to have been slightly wounded in the clash near the frontier settlement of Adamit in the western Galilee region.

Military sources said the battle involved exchanges of hand grenades and machine-gun fire and lasted a few minutes.

Northrop Recruited U.S. Ex-Generals for Sensitive Tasks

Including the Opening of Slush-Fund Bank Account

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT).—At least seven high-ranking U.S. military officers, some of them four-star generals, have been employed by the Northrop Corp. in recent years after they retired from active duty to perform a variety of sensitive and, in some cases, secret tasks, according to documents that have been released by a Senate subcommittee.

In one instance, according to the documents, Harvey Jablonsky, a retired Army major general and a former captain of the West Point football team, opened a numbered bank account in Switzerland in which Northrop deposited more than $600,000 as a slush fund.

A Northrop official is quoted in the report as having said he believed that at least some of the cash was earmarked for payoffs to Iranian officials involved in a $325-million communications project that was being operated by Northrop and several other companies in Iran.

In another instance, Graves Erskine, a retired four-star Marine Corps general with a reputed background of dealing with the Central Intelligence Agency, was said to have been employed by Northrop to maintain "very sophisticated" liaison with the government's intelligence community. Gen. Erskine died in 1973.

Some of the former officers were hired as full-time executives by Northrop, but most served as consultants. Bernard Schriever, a former four-star general who was the chief architect of the U.S. ballistic missile program, is still under contract at $600 a day for his services as a Northrop consultant and is guaranteed at least two days of work a month.

Among the retired officers named in the report, in addition to Gen. Jablonsky, Gen. Erskine and Gen. Schriever, were Hunter Harris, who was a four-star general in the Air Force; Warren Towle jr., who was an Air Force colonel; Patrick Timberlake, a lieutenant general in the Air Force, and an Air Force officer identified as "Gen. Yancey."

Details of the employment of the former military officers were contained in Northrop documents, some of them confidential, presented in a report by Ernst & Ernst, Northrop's former accounting firm.

While the employment of former military officers by defense contractors is not unusual, the documents provide a rare insight into the duties they perform and, in the case of Gen. Schriever, the fees paid.

530-Page Report

The 530-page report was first made available to investigators of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations.

Northrop has admitted maintaining a $1.14-million slush fund for political contributions, many of them illegal, and to paying more than $30 million in agents' fees and commissions, much of it for overseas sales, from 1971 to 1973.

There was no indication in the report that the U.S. officers who were named as consultants or executives at Northrop had acted illegally.

Gen. Jablonsky is still employed by Northrop as general manager of the consortium operating the Iranian communications project.

A Northrop spokesman confirmed yesterday that the general had opened the Swiss account but he said Northrop had documentary evidence that the deposit was made by a bank transfer of funds, and that the general had not handled any cash.

Gen. Jablonsky retired from the Army in 1968, after serving for several years as chief of the military assistance advisory group in Iran. Such groups sometimes provide liaison between U.S. arms manufacturers and foreign government officials who purchase arms for their countries.

There have been disclosures of Northrop's financial relationships with foreign generals. Northrop has admitted paying $450,000 in bribes earmarked for two Saudi Arabian generals to help sell its aircraft in the Middle East.

The company also retained Gen. Paul Stehlin, former French Air Force chief of staff. Gen. Stehlin died Sunday. He was hit by a bus on June 6.

A Northrop memorandum described Col. Towle, who retired from the Air Force in 1946, as having "a unique capability to Northrop in terms of discreet liaison with very senior Air Force officers both active and on retired status." It said Col. Towle was available for "special projects."

The Ernst & Ernst report listed payments to Gen. Schriever by Northrop of $14,100 in 1973 and $7,800 last year.

Ignoring Cease-Fire Appeals

Rival Groups Clash in Beirut For Third Consecutive Day

BEIRUT, June 26 (UPI).—Rival political factions clashed today for the third straight day in outer Beirut as Lebanese security forces tried unsuccessfully to end the urban warfare.

At least 20 persons have died and more than 30 have been wounded since new fighting erupted between rightist Phalangist party supporters and leftist elements.

Today, both sides used mortars, rockets and machine guns, ignoring appeals from political and religious leaders to observe a cease-fire.

Security forces, backed by armored cars, made no headway in their efforts to halt the fighting, contained in the suburbs of Ain al-Rummaneh, a Phalangist stronghold, and adjoining Chiah, populated by supporters of leftist parties.

Firemen attempting to reach blazing buildings were driven back from the area by sniper fire.

450 Killed Earlier

Business and commercial districts remained normal although many workers were late or were unable to reach the city through the battle zones.

Earlier clashes, which began in April and continued sporadically until early this month, killed 450 persons and wounded more than 600.

The fighting originally involved Phalangists and Palestinian guerrillas but the Palestinians moved to the sidelines in the latest clashes.

Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat made a long appeal last night for an end to the crisis. Lebanon is without an effective government after Premier-designate Rashid Karami spent four weeks trying unsuccessfully to form a new cabinet.

Mr. Arafat stressed that the Palestinian resistance movement fully respected Lebanese sovereignty and refused to support any Lebanese political group.

"Fighting between brothers is a tragedy," he said. "What is happening in Lebanon is against both Lebanese and Palestinian interests."

Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel, whose party has accused the Palestinians of assuming too much authority in Lebanon, welcomed Mr. Arafat's "studied and wise" remarks.

"I don't think any Lebanese, no matter to which group he belonged, would not agree with this statement," he said.

Mortar Fire Traded In Spanish Sahara

EL AAIUN, Spanish Sahara, June 26 (Reuters).—Spanish and Moroccan units exchanged mortar fire across the frontier of this disputed territory yesterday, Spanish military sources said.

They said the Moroccans had earlier fired on two Spanish reconnaissance aircraft flying near the border. The sources said neither plane was hit and the Moroccan mortar fire caused no casualties.

Israel Rejects U.S. Charge of Leak on Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

potentially damage the negotiations.

After dispatching the cable to Mr. Kissinger, a Foreign Ministry statement was issued at 1 a.m. that said in part: "The government of Israel takes no less grave a view than the government of the United States of leaks concerning diplomatic contacts, whatever their source may be."

The phrase "whatever their source" was understood to be a reference to the many previous leaks on the Middle East negotiations that have emanated from Washington. The Israelis are convinced that most of these have come from Mr. Kissinger himself.

Differences Expected

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—Malcolm Toon, the new U.S. Ambassador to Israel, says he expects some differences between the two countries in the future, particularly over tactics in pursuing a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Toon also told a group of Israeli correspondents in a recent interview that he was "hopeful but not necessarily optimistic" of an Arab-Israeli agreement.

The ambassador, who will take up his post in Tel Aviv early next week, declined to discuss any differences that may have come up during Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's recent visit here for talks with Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger.

Barter Deal

TEL AVIV, June 26 (NYT).—Israel freed 20 convicted Arab terrorists and intelligence agents yesterday in a barter deal with Egypt for the bodies of two Jews hanged in Cairo during World War II for the assassination of Lord Moyne, then the top British official in the Middle East.

The bodies of Eliahu Hakim and Eliahu Bet-Zuri will lie in state in Jerusalem today before reinterment in the heroes and martyrs section of the Mount Herzl Cemetery.

The assassins had belonged to the Fighters for the Freedom of Israel, known as the Stern group, which had not recognized the Zionist leadership of the time. Israel was then part of Palestine, which was under British rule.



United Press International.

AT CONTROLS—Spanish Prince Juan Carlos in cockpit of F-16 on demonstration at Madrid's airport. Spanish Minister of Air Gen. Cuadra Medina is at right.

Blunt Statement by Benn

U.K. Rejects Sharing North Sea Oil

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, June 26 (IHT)—Britain told the European Economic Community today that firm control would be kept over its North Sea oil and that there could be no question of automatic sharing with the eight other EEC members.

This blunt statement was made here by the new energy minister, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who was making his first appearance at an EEC meeting after leading the unsuccessful referendum campaign to get Britain's withdrawal from the community.

He was addressing a council of energy ministers who had before them a proposal from the European Commission that oil should be subject to free movement within the EEC just as any other product.

'Richest Potential'

Mr. Benn said, "Britain is overwhelmingly the richest potential energy-producing country in the community and our interests have to be watched."

He added he did not believe the other member nations would expect the British "to separate themselves from those interests." Mr. Benn said that by the end of the decade Britain would be the 10th largest oil producer in the world. "Any approach for a common energy policy by the EEC has to be looked at with North Sea oil in mind," he said.

Although Mr. Benn's attitude was a disappointment to other EEC members, it was not unexpected. No one expected Mr. Benn to have an instant conversion to the EEC and its institutions, even if he did go out of his way to insist that he had "no difficulty" in accepting the "yes" vote in the referendum.

He invited the commission to slow down its efforts to achieve a common energy policy. Nothing in this field should be done hastily, Mr. Benn said, because mistakes might be impossible to rectify.

Britain, supported by the Netherlands and Ireland, also rejected for the time being a proposal that funds should be made available to finance 25 per cent of oil exploration projects in some of the less accessible areas of the continental shelf.

Mr. Benn argued that the oil companies themselves had demonstrated they were capable of financing shallow water exploration. A community plan to finance more speculative oil explorations might "suck away" some of the financial and technical resources now being used to exploit proven oil sites, he said.

All in all it was an indecisive day for the European community which, once again, showed how difficult are the problems of establishing a common energy policy. But ministers nonetheless recognized the urgency of reaching agreement on the issues which they face by deciding to hold another energy council at an early date, probably next month.

The meeting started with a by now familiar argument between the eight and France about the French refusal to join the 18-member International Energy Agency whose next meeting is scheduled in Paris next week.

Misunderstanding Feared

The French minister, Michel d'Ornano, said that the IEA's oil-sharing plans which would come into operation in the event of another crisis could be misunderstood by the Arab oil-producing nations, which might regard it as an outright threat.

He said it was vital that the atmosphere of discussions between the EEC and the Arabs should be kept as amicable as possible—especially as these talks were only in an early stage.

After the meeting the West German and Dutch representatives told newsmen that the continuing French refusal to join the IEA was a major obstacle in establishing a common EEC energy policy.

Republica Again Loses in Bid To Print Editions in Portugal

LISBON, June 26 (UPI).—Journalists of the newspaper Republica received a new setback yesterday when a team of printers refused to publish further "underground Republicas."

After a dispute with Communist-led printers closed their newspaper six weeks ago, the Socialist management began putting out an occasional edition printed at other firms.

The last such edition came out Sunday and was published in Coimbra, 120 miles north of Lisbon.

The printers of the Coimbra firm, Grafica de Coimbra, issued a communiqué yesterday saying that they would not handle any more work for Republica.

A radio report said that they did not want to prejudice the case of the Lisbon printers who are struggling with the journalists for editorial control of the newspaper, according to a radio report.

It was the third company that has declined to continue putting out the underground editions.

2 Businessmen Freed

LISBON, June 26 (Reuters).—A Belgian factory manager and his French deputy were released early today by militant workers after the intervention of the Premier's office, the internal security forces and the Belgian and French Embassies here.

Marc Velge, 45, the Brussels-born head of the Belgian-owned Sapec fertilizer plant in Setubal, 45 miles south of here, and his French deputy, Pierre Verluca, 32, were freed after being held in their offices since Monday night.

Sapec's workers' committee opposes the planned transfer of part of the factory's profits to Belgium for distribution among shareholders.

Dutch Soldiers Killed

HESEPE, West Germany, June 26 (Reuters).—Two Dutch soldiers were killed and two others seriously injured when their truck crashed into a tree near here early today, police said.

Protest in Heidelberg

HEIDELBERG, June 26 (Reuters).—Police used tear gas and riot sticks to break up a demonstration here yesterday by about 1,000 persons protesting planned public fare increases.

Mozambique Chief Sworn

(Continued from Page 1)

limo, earlier said colonialism "destroyed our personality as a people."

He said Portuguese rule had resulted in the arrest and murder of Africans, the rape of African women, the dislocation of African families, illiteracy, prostitution and alcoholism.

"Why did all this happen in our country?" he asked. "Because of Portuguese colonialism. Because of the bestiality of man."

He also accused multinational corporations of having worked with the colonial government because they wanted to "steal our riches."

U.S. Recognition

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—President Ford yesterday extended U.S. recognition to Mozambique.

Britain Ends Patrol

LONDON, June 26 (Reuters).—Britain has discontinued the Beira naval patrol, which for more than nine years has prevented oil from being landed for Rhodesia at the Mozambique port of Beira, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan announced today.

The independence of Mozambique made the patrol no longer necessary, Mr. Callaghan said in a written reply to a parliamentary question.

More Arrests Are Reported Around Spain

General Crackdown Feared by Opposition

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, June 26.—New political arrests were reported throughout Spain yesterday as Socialists expressed fears that plans for anti-Communist legislation, announced Tuesday by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, might lead to a crackdown against all opposition parties.

In Bilbao, in north central Spain, lawyers said yesterday that nine Socialists had been seized by police in the last few days and five of them were kept in jail on charges of illegal association and making illegal propaganda. The lawyers said that the homes of other members of the banned party were searched by police.

The detentions apparently were in reprisal for a Socialist party boycott of trade-union elections last week, the lawyers said.

Several leading Socialists of the area reportedly went into hiding for fear of arrest.

Here in the capital, the newspaper Informaciones said that police arrested between 10 and 12 professors of Valencia University, in the southeast of Spain, apparently for political reasons.

Arrests in Seville

The newspaper also said that an unknown number of persons were detained in Seville, in southwestern Spain, on Tuesday, during street demonstrations organized by the Democratic Junta, an underground coalition of Communists, Socialists and moderates.

Informaciones said that in Catalonia, in the northeast, police dispersed demonstrators in Lerida, Granollers, Arenys de Mar and Mataro. The newspaper said that the demonstrators had taken to the streets in response to a call from the Catalan Assembly, a left-of-center alliance of foes of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime.

The health service of the Social Security Administration here said last night that it had fired 1,580 hospital interns for participation in an illegal strike.

They were among nearly 3,000 interns who struck earlier this month to press demands for direct representation in negotiations with their employers. They also sought a minimum monthly salary of 20,000 pesetas ($360) and the elimination of "repressive clauses" from their contracts.

EEC Turns Down Request for Big Rise in Food Aid

ROME, June 26 (AP).—The World Food Council's hope for 10 million tons of food aid this year suffered a setback yesterday when the European Economic Community refused to make a big increase in its contribution.

Food aid for hungry countries in Africa and Asia is now about a million tons short of the council's target. The council had counted on the Common Market to help meet the 10-million-ton goal set at the November World Food Conference in Rome.

But the European Commission, meeting in Luxembourg, proposed a new donation of only 356,000 tons above the 1.28 million that the nine nations already had decided to give.

"It's regrettable," said Addeke Boerma, the Dutch director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. "I hope the World Food Council can use political pressure to get them to change their decision."

In an address to the council earlier, Mr. Boerma said even 10 million tons was "still much too low for reasonable standards of nutrition in the developing nations."

Britain today sharply criticized its fellow members in the EEC for having refused to increase food aid, saying that some European countries had shown "insensitivity to the cry of the children" in undernourished countries.

Swiss Hold 2 in Plot Against U.S. Company

ZURICH, June 26 (AP).—Two West Germans were held yesterday in a probe of a $6-million extortion attempt against an American soft drink company, Zurich District Attorney Lino Esseiva said.

The official said the alleged extortionists had threatened to smuggle poisoned bottles into the company's distribution systems in the United States and Britain unless it paid them $6 million. The threat was made through a letter to a Zurich newspaper.

Mr. Esseiva said the two West Germans arrested were a self-styled film producer, 58, detained in Zurich and a journalist, 30, who was picked up near Nice on a Swiss warrant. He declined to name the men or the company.



United Press International.

ROYAL DIVER—Sweden's King Carl Gustaf getting ready for underwater swim in the Stockholm Archipelago. He inspected "The Orb," an old warship which sank in 1676. He nailed a plate with the inscription: King Carl Gustaf inspected this ship June 25, 1975.

Bonn Indicates It Will Balk On Offset Accord With U.S.

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, June 26 (NYT).—West Germany, which has paid the United States more than $10 billion during the last 14 years to offset the costs of stationing U.S. troops here, sees no reason to negotiate a new agreement after the current one expires next week, a high official said yesterday.

Asked about this at a news conference yesterday, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said: "I do not consider it a pressing problem at the moment."

The German official, who played a key role in working out the last two-year "offset agreement," said: "Why should we have a new one? I don't think it is necessary."

The Germans contend that dollar devaluations and improved U.S. export performance have eliminated the chronic U.S. balance-of-payments deficits that West German subsidies for the U.S. troop presence were designed to "offset."

U.S. officials here are said to be aware of the West German position but do not regard it as the final one. But 30 years after the end of World War II, the West German government no longer feels obliged to buy its way into full membership in the international community—either in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or in the European Common Market.

Congress made a major issue of forcing the European allies to contribute toward the cost of the U.S. commitment to NATO during the last two years. But now, with congressional support for a U.S. troop withdrawal from Europe apparently waning, West Germany sees one more reason not to pay Washington to keep its 186,000 troops here.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the United States was aware of the German position but said, "We haven't yet reached the stage at which negotiations could begin."

West Germany has been growing increasingly reluctant to sign these "offset agreements" with the United States in recent years.

The last one, which will expire Monday, amounted to $2.2 billion spent by the Germans on barracks modernization projects, low-interest U.S. Treasury bonds and arms purchases.

Bonn still wants the U.S. troops here and will no doubt continue to buy arms from the United States even without a formal agreement, according to German and U.S. officials here.

Germany was not among the European countries that contracted earlier this month to buy the new American F-16 fighter for its air force. It is committed to a German-British-Italian-built multi-role fighter called the MRCA instead. But Bonn will not reach a final decision until this fall.

West German officials say they believe European purchases of arms from the United States will largely fulfill U.S. wishes for "offsetting" the costs of stationing troops in Europe in the future. A major effort is now under way to "standardize" arms purchases within the NATO alliance. Under any standardization program, the Europeans would purchase substantial amounts of arms from the United States—and send substantial amounts of money there in payment for them.

Gandhi Foes Are Detained

(Continued from Page 1)

several opposition parties had attempted to call a general strike in Bihar State "which, however, failed to materialize."

In Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujarat, where an opposition government came to power earlier this month, Mr. Baji reported that there had been "a few acts of hooliganism, incidents of pelting of stones on city buses and putting up roadblocks were reported."

In Mehsana, a market town in Gujarat, he said the rightist Jan Sangh opposition party had led a procession and "there were two minor cases of arson."

In the province of Haryana, west of here, he said there had been a partial strike and he said a strike had affected some parts of Bombay.

In the city of Poona, south of Bombay, about 1,000 persons had demonstrated and had thrown stones at buses, he said.

Officials of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party, in declarations made around the country today, emphasized the economic benefits that they said the Indian populace stood to gain now that the government's authority had been buttressed by the state of emergency.

Mrs. Gandhi, in her address to the nation on radio today, said that "the threat to internal stability also affects production and prospects of economic development." She promised that "further measures to strengthen the economy" and to aid "the poor and vulnerable" would be announced soon.

Tindemans to Visit U.K.

LONDON, June 26 (Reuters).—The Belgian Premier, Leo Tindemans, will visit Britain from Monday until Wednesday.

Congressmen Not 'Immune'

(Continued from Page 1)

ed some years ago during his primary campaign by an active CIA agent who, unknown to the politician, reported back to the agency on aspects of the campaign.

Mr. Colby said that the candidate, who had lost the election, could identify the agent "very quickly," thus jeopardizing his future as a covert CIA operative overseas, something that he did not think was advisable.

"We are having a very hard time in the world just now," Mr. Colby said.

Levi Is 'Shocked'

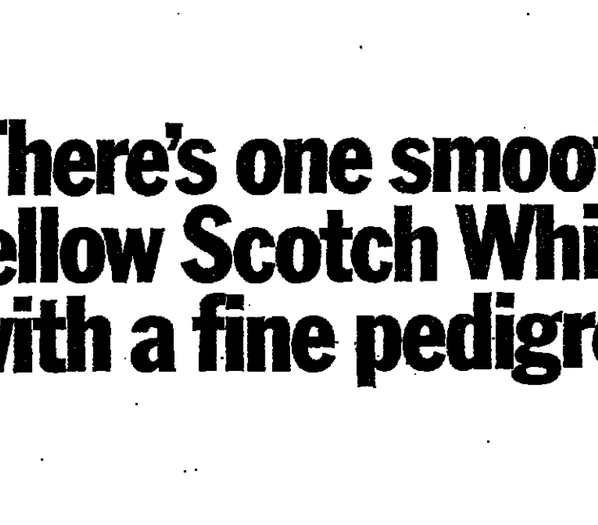
WASHINGTON, June 26.—U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi said yesterday that he was "shocked at some of the material" on CIA abuses turned over to the Department of Justice by the Rockefeller commission, the Los Angeles Times reported.

He indicated he was mostly taken aback by evidence dealing with allegations that the CIA, at the direction of former presidents, had participated in conspiracies to assassinate leaders of several foreign countries.

Mr. Levi said the Justice Department's Criminal Division is giving the Rockefeller report "high priority" in an effort to quickly determine whether it should proceed with prosecutions.

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At News Conference

Ford Says Oil-Price Increase Would Be 'Very Disruptive'

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT).—President Ford warned yesterday that he would consider a new increase in oil prices by exporting nations "very disruptive and totally unacceptable."

In a news conference, the President said that if members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raised their prices in the fall it could have "an adverse effect worldwide" on interdependent economies.

The United States and other consuming nations would have to "find some answers other than OPEC oil" if the threatened increase of $2 to $4 a barrel were imposed.

Mr. Ford appeared relaxed as he parried questions on a variety of topics for 30 minutes in a new setting, between Japanese maple trees on the broad South Lawn, with the White House as a backdrop.

'Deterrent Force'

He refused to rule out, or to endorse, the use of tactical nuclear weapons in the event that the United States came to the assistance of South Korea in a recurrence of the Korean war that began 25 years ago. Mr. Ford said the United States had a "strong deterrent force" that would be used "in a flexible way in our own national interest."

The President described as "unacceptable" the projections of his economic advisers that high unemployment would continue through the end of the decade. He said that he hoped they were wrong and that if the economy had not improved measurably by next year he would consider seeking an extension of the federal income tax reductions enacted earlier this year by Congress.

Mr. Ford attributed a recent surge in his popularity, as measured by public opinion polls, to "a consistently strong policy domestically" and to his decision to use force to recapture the merchant ship Mayaguez from Cambodia last month.

The President said once again that he would make a formal statement soon of his candidacy for re-election.

He lavished praise on John Connally, the former secretary of the Treasury who was acquitted earlier this year of bribery charges. But he said the possibility of a presidential or other political candidacy by Mr. Connally had not been discussed at a meeting between them last week. The meeting had not been announced and the White House confirmed Tuesday that it had been held.

The most forceful declaration by the President was in response to questions about discussions of an oil price increase.

Another increase, at a time when the recession appeared to be ending, would have "an impact" on the U.S. economy, a harsher effect on Western Europe and Japan and "an even more adverse impact" on developing nations, Mr. Ford said.

He added, "I think it would be very unwise for OPEC to raise their prices under these circumstances because an unhealthy economy in the United States and worldwide is not in their best interest."

The President again chided the Democratic-controlled Congress for its slowness in developing a comprehensive program to reduce American dependence on imported oil.

But, asked what the President and his administration were doing to persuade the nation that an energy crisis was real and imminent, Mr. Ford referred in a general way only to efforts to reduce consumption of electricity by the government.

The President has been criticized with increasing vehemence by Democrats in Congress for vetoing legislation intended to create jobs.

He said at the news conference that moving too rapidly to counter unemployment could produce a new round of runaway inflation.



Associated Press.

Rescue workers cluster around part of the wreckage of the Eastern Boeing 727 that crashed near Kennedy Airport.

Wind Violence Thought Cause Of Crash Fatal to 110 at N.Y.

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP).—Severe air turbulence may have caused an Eastern Air Lines jet to take a sudden dip during a thunderstorm and crash at the edge of Kennedy Airport in an accident that killed 110 persons Tuesday, federal investigators said yesterday.

The pilot of the Boeing 727 was "coming in too low," George Van Epps, director of the National Transportation Safety Board, said. "Why he got that low is the important question."

The role of lightning, which several witnesses say struck the plane as it was about to land, is also being investigated as a factor in the crash, one of the worst air disasters in U.S. history.

Of the 14 survivors, 10 were in critical condition with severe burns and multiple fractures. The four others, including two crew members, were reported to be in either "serious" or "satisfactory" condition.

6 Children Dead

Relatives of the victims were flown to New York to aid in the identification of bodies at the city morgue. At least six of the dead were children, including a 2-month-old infant.

Several pilots reported unstable air conditions at about the time of the crash. The captain of an Eastern L-1011 jumbo jet aborted his approach to Kennedy and landed at nearby Newark airport.

"He told his company people that he just barely saved" his plane, said an official who did not want to be identified.

Less than 20 minutes before the 727 fell and caught fire, a DC-8 of the Flying Tiger airline called the Kennedy tower to report "wind shears," capricious and powerful swerves and surges of wind, according to Richard Kleinert, chief of the Federal Aviation Administration's air carrier safety office at the airport.

"The wind pulls you down and turns you over. Be careful of the wind shear," the pilot told the tower, Mr. Kleinert said.

Report Received

The pilot of the crashed plane had indicated that he received the wind-shear report, Mr. Kleinert said. But when he tried to land, the jetliner plowed into lighting towers and burst into flames.

The impact, rather than the fire, appeared to have taken the heaviest toll among the victims. The bodies, often dismembered, were strewn over a five-acre area of marshland.

At least 39 Louisiana residents, including a number of business and professional leaders, were among the dead. The Episcopal bishop of Louisiana, the Right Rev. Iveson Noland, was among passengers not listed as surviving.

Three of the surviving men have not yet been identified.

Gain Is Seen In Effort to Curb A-Arms

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT).—Seven countries that export nuclear equipment made "some progress" toward agreement on safeguards to prevent the spread of atomic weapons at a secret meeting in London last week, U.S. and European officials reported yesterday.

The seven participants—the United States, Soviet Union, France, West Germany, Canada, Britain and Japan—agreed to convene for a third session in London, probably in September, the informants said.

The meetings were initiated in late April by the Ford administration, which has become increasingly worried about the spread of the capability to make atomic weapons because of exports of nuclear power-generating equipment.

The administration's concern was heightened last autumn when India detonated a nuclear device using equipment and technology acquired under an Atoms for Peace program from Canada.

The concern was aggravated by the drafting of business contracts in which West Germany proposed to sell an entire nuclear fuel cycling process to Brazil, and France proposed to sell nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities to South Korea, Pakistan and Argentina.

Both arrangements create, in the administration view, the possibility for the receiver countries to design their own nuclear facilities along the lines of those imported and turn them into plants for manufacturing atomic weapons.

U.S. officials maintain that, even if the strictest of controls and safeguards were applied to the exported facilities, there is no machinery to prevent additional countries from making atomic weapons.

Canada was said to be particularly attentive to the U.S. concern following the experience with the Indian nuclear device.

But West Germany, too, is credited by the administration with having acknowledged for a long time that an agreed set of stricter export controls is needed.

U.S. officials and European diplomats said that the Soviet Union had been "very, very cooperative" in the preliminary discussions on new international nuclear export controls held in London in April and again last Wednesday and Thursday. France, at first reluctant, was also described by others as being "more amenable" to increased control and safeguard mechanisms.

They said that Italy and the Netherlands had been "technically" involved in the London discussions because those two countries also are on the threshold of exporting nuclear equipment. The governments in the Hague and Rome are being kept informed of the results of the talks, they added.

The informants said that, during the London meetings, the participants outlined their current positions on safeguards and found a certain degree of harmony.

Ford Offers Proposal to End Federal Uranium Monopoly

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT).—Plunging into a potential new area of controversy with the Democratic Congress over energy policy, President Ford asked today for legislation to let private enterprise go into the business of "enriching" natural uranium so that it can be used as fuel in the nuclear reactors that produce electricity.

In a message to Congress, Mr. Ford signaled foreign countries that the United States is again prepared to accept orders for enriched uranium. The order books were closed a year ago because existing capacity at the country's three enrichment plants, all government-owned, was fully committed.

The President asked Congress to authorize the government to make arrangements with a private business group, Uranium Enrichment Associates, to build the country's next enrichment plant. But he also indicated that the government would be prepared to expand its own enrichment plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, if Congress failed to act.

Administration spokesmen acknowledged that if in six to nine months prospects for the legislation were negligible, the White House would have to decide whether to begin expansion at Portsmouth. Meanwhile, the Energy Research and Development Administration will pursue the drafting of plans for that expansion. The ERDA is a new agency that has taken over the research and enrichment functions of the now-defunct Atomic Energy Commission.

In his message, Mr. Ford underscored the importance the administration attaches to resuming acceptance of foreign orders for enriched uranium. His proposal to let industry take over what has been a government monopoly, he said, would help the United States "reassert its supremacy" as the world's principal supplier of enriched uranium.

Future Reactor Fuel

Mr. Ford implicitly acknowledged that foreigners might be uneasy about depending for their future reactor fuel on an industry that is still only an idea. Therefore, he offered this assurance toward the end of his message:

"Finally, I pledge to all customers—domestic and foreign—who place orders with our private suppliers that the United States government will guarantee that these orders are filled as needed."

Cosmos-746 Launched

MOSCOW, June 26 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-746 yesterday.

2 Top Firms Probed in U.S. Grain Inquiry

Bunge, Cook Workers Reportedly Testify

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT).—Two of the world's largest grain companies and a U.S. affiliate of a third company have become subjects in a spreading investigation into the grain-export trade of the United States, according to sources close to the inquiry.

The companies are the Bunge Corp. and Cook Industries, Inc., which are among six corporations with worldwide operations that are said to control 80 per cent of the world's grain shipments, and Mississippi River Grain Elevator, Inc.

Mississippi River Grain Elevator is owned by Serafino Ferruzzi of Ravenna, Italy. Mr. Ferruzzi is a major figure in soybean processing abroad and owns other substantial U.S. interests, including banking and tracts of land recently purchased in North Carolina.

Bribery Allegations

The investigation, which began early last year with allegations of bribery in ship inspections and subsequent indictments, moved into alleged corruption in the handling, weighing and grading of grain. Federal agents are now looking into questions of corporate responsibility and possible involvements by company officials.

A question under study is whether grain is being shipped abroad with weights and grades overstated.

In the case of Bunge, which is based in New York City, investigators, including agents from the Internal Revenue Service and the Agriculture Department's Office of Investigation, have reportedly been auditing the grain operations of the company's New Orleans division.

Agents are reported to have taken testimony from employees accusing their superiors of involvement in alleged irregularities, and some middle-management employees and former employees have pointed higher into the corporate structures, according to the sources.

Weinberger Quits As HEW Director

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—President Ford today announced the resignation of Caspar Weinberger as secretary of health, education and welfare and nominated David Mathews, president of the University of Alabama, to succeed him.

Mr. Weinberger, 57, said in a letter to Mr. Ford that his resignation was occasioned by "reasons with which you are familiar." There have been reports that Mr. Weinberger was considering resigning because of the health of his wife, Jane, who suffers from arthritis.

Ex-Sen. Brewster Fined on Gratuity

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—Former Sen. Daniel Brewster, D-Md., pleaded "no contest" yesterday to accepting an illegal gratuity and was fined $10,000.

Chief U.S. District Judge George Hart, jr., ended the nearly six-year proceedings against Brewster by levying the maximum fine but omitting any jail sentence.

Brewster was convicted three years ago of three felony charges of accepting bribes, but the conviction was overturned by the U.S. Court of Appeals last August on the grounds that the trial judge had instructed the jury improperly.

U.S. Flag Burned

BOGOTA, June 26 (Reuters).—Hundreds of Colombian students, shouting "death to Yankee imperialism," invaded the U.S. Embassy grounds here yesterday and set fire to a U.S. flag. Police did not interfere and the students left peacefully.

Californian, Angered Over a Pup, Successfully Sues the Pope, but...

OAKLAND, Calif., June 26 (UPI).—A California man has sued the Pope and won.

A court this week signed a default judgment saying the Pope owes $428.50 to William Sheffield of Santa Ana because a Swiss monastery did not deliver a St. Bernard puppy he had purchased.

Mr. Sheffield, 35, ordered the puppy from the Hospice of the Great Saint Bernard in 1968 and paid a $60 deposit.

He was then informed that the litter of pups had died and that his deposit would not be returned because it was used up in servicing his account.

Mr. Sheffield first tried to sue the Archdiocese of San Francisco, but the suit was dismissed on the grounds that the local archbishop was not responsible for the debts of a monastery in Switzerland.

He then decided to sue the Pope because he is the head of the church. He named as defendants, among others, "the Roman Catholic Church doing business as the Bishop of Rome," the Holy See and Pope Paul VI.

Superior Judge Robert Kroninger ruled in 1971 that his court had jurisdiction over the church in its business dealings and accepted Mr. Sheffield's contention that the Pope is at the head of the business. The Pope ignored the suit and the Superior Court awarded Mr. Sheffield his loss and expenses. Now all he has to do is collect.

House Fails to Override Veto By Ford of Housing Subsidy

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP).—President Ford won his fourth veto fight with Congress this year as the House failed yesterday to override his veto of the housing subsidy bill.

The vote was 268-157 to override, but this fell short of the two-thirds needed to force a bill into law over the President's opposition. It would have required a switch of 16 votes to reach the 284 votes needed.

Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., said he telephoned at least 40 Democrats listed by the whips as opposed to the bill or doubtful. President Ford phoned several members yesterday morning, and Housing and Urban Development Secretary Carla Hills attended a meeting of the conference of House Republicans just before the vote urging them to uphold the veto.

Rep. Albert made a rousing speech urging an override. He said Mr. Ford had earlier vetoed a bill to provide 900,000 emergency jobs and now had vetoed a bill which Democrats estimated would create 800,000 jobs in the depressed housing industry. He called the two vetoes "the most monumental irresponsible record of jobs vetoes in the history of the United States" by "this all-time, record-breaking, no-jobs President."

Standing Ovation

Rep. Albert received a standing ovation from the Democrats but not enough votes.

Besides the housing and emergency jobs bill Mr. Ford this year also sucessfully vetoed bills to raise farm price supports and control strip mining. On this override, the Democrats managed to muster more votes than they did on original passage (253-156). On the earlier three, they had not been able to do even that.

Today the Senate approved, 94-0, an "alternative emergency housing bill" to replace the one vetoed by Mr. Ford.

The new bill is far more modest. It includes:

- Emergency foreclosure relief provisions which floor manager William Proxmire, D-Wis., called "virtually identical to the administration's position."
- An authorization for $10 billion in optional mortgage purchase authority for the Government National Mortgage Association. Sen. Proxmire said the President had requested only $7.75 billion.

The vetoed housing bill would have provided mortgage interest subsidies to middle-income families to stimulate the housing industry and would have made direct loans to unemployed homeowners to prevent mortgage foreclosures. Mr. Ford called the bill too expensive and unlikely to have a real effect until the housing industry has pulled out of its depression.

He proposed instead increased government purchases of mortgages to free private housing money and a program guaranteeing private loans to prevent mortgage foreclosures.

Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, said the bill was vetoed because "the big banks want high interest rates. They are calling the tune down there" at the White House.

Four hours after the House acted, the President told his news conference that the vote sustaining his veto "demonstrates a growing sense of fiscal responsibility of the Congress and a realization by an increasing number of congressmen that economic recovery need not be bought at the price of unwise legislation and costly inflation."

Defaulters in U.S. On Student Loans Double in a Year

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP).—The number of college and trade school students who default on federally insured loans has more than doubled during the last year, adding greatly to taxpayer costs, U.S. Office of Education officials testified yesterday.

Edward York, the deputy commissioner for management, said the agency was paying off an estimated 134,000 claims totaling more than $134 million for the fiscal year ending June 30. Claims totaled 59,610 in the previous year and 35,364 in the year before that.

The federal government each year insures hundreds of millions of dollars in private loans to students by banks, other commercial lenders and educational institutions. When borrowers do not repay their loans after leaving school, the lenders file default claims to collect the federal insurance.

Mr. York said student-loan-default claims are expected to rise still further in the fiscal year starting Tuesday to an estimated 146,437. Many borrowers defaulted, officials said, because they could not find jobs after graduation, and could not afford to repay their loans.

U.S. Court Upholds Job Bias Awards

Says Victims Entitled To Receive Back Pay

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT).—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that victims of discrimination in hiring or promotion do not have to prove bad faith on the part of their employers to qualify for compensatory back pay.

It was the first time the justices had been called upon to consider the authorization by Congress in the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 of payments to workers who had been refused jobs or advancement because of their race or sex.

The court agreed unanimously that back pay was a remedy that federal courts could apply at their discretion in such cases. Chief Justice Warren Burger dissented, however, with respect to the award in the particular case.

Writing for the majority, Associate Justice Potter Stewart sustained back pay in employment discrimination cases as "part of a complex legislative design directed at an historic evil of national proportions."

Jack Greenberg, director of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which handled the case, said the ruling was extremely important because "from now on employers and unions will know the meter is running if they don't end discrimination."

Mr. Greenberg said there are 300 employment discrimination cases pending, almost all of them involving back pay, with several hundred more being handled by other attorneys around the country.

The ruling involved a case brought by a group of present and former black employees against a paper mill in Roanoke Rapids, Va., and the local of the United Papermakers Union, AFL-CIO.

The Supreme Court sent the case back to a lower court to determine whether delay by the workers in raising the back-pay question had been unfair to the employer and to decide whether its tests for promotion are genuinely job-related.

In his partial dissent, Chief Justice Burger said the paper company had not practiced "overt racial discrimination" but that it merely retained a system that "perpetuated the effects of past discrimination" and thus should not have been required to provide back pay.

Apollo Crewmen Begin Rehearsal

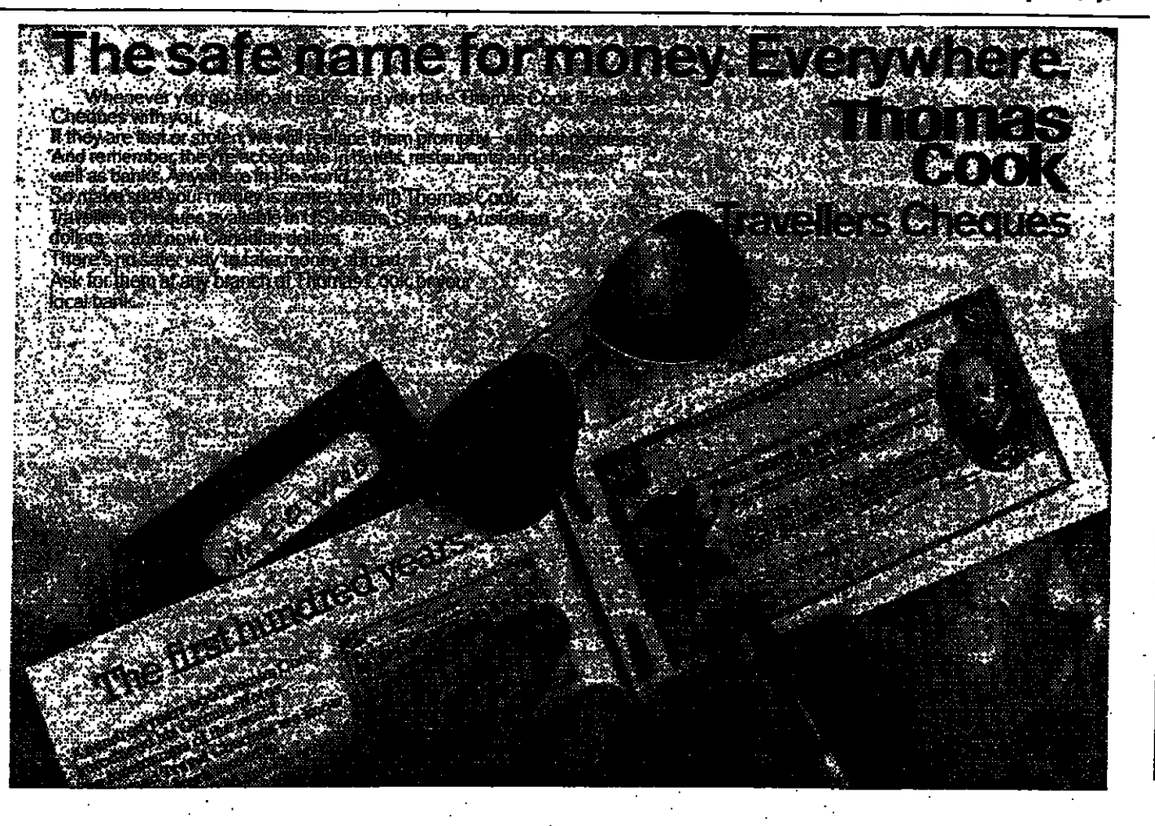
CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., June 26 (UPI).—The crew of the Apollo spacecraft which will be sent to a space rendezvous with a Soviet Soyuz July 15 began an eight-day rehearsal yesterday.

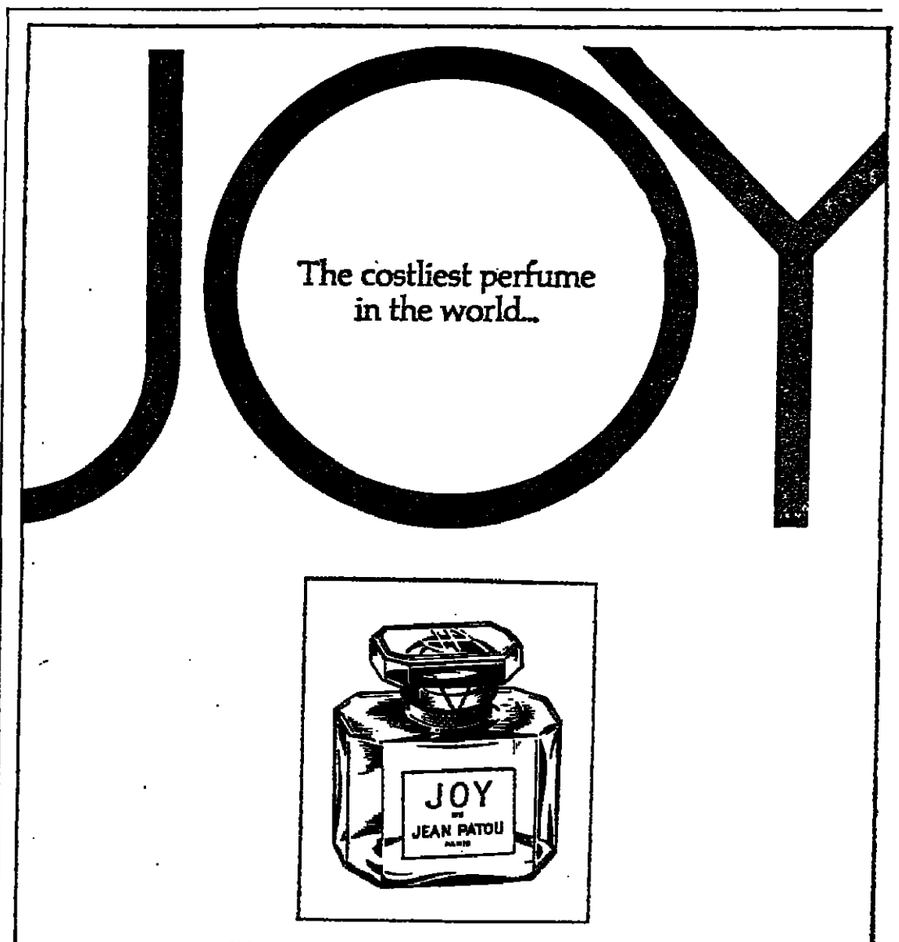
The clock was started for the test which will include two simulated launchings next Wednesday and Thursday.

The astronauts, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Donald Slayton and Vance Brand went into quarantine Tuesday and will be unable to join their families for the July 4 holiday weekend.

Flemming to Stay On

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—President Ford acted Tuesday to waive the age 70 mandatory retirement proviso for Arthur Flemming, commissioner of administration on aging. Mr. Flemming turned 70 June 12.





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U.S. Senator Says They Are Old Soviet Arms

Envoy Does Not Deny Somalia Has Missiles

WASHINGTON, June 26 (IHT).—Somali Ambassador Abdullahi Ahmed Addou, once again accusing the Pentagon of fabricating a story about Soviet missile installations in his country, today left open the possibility that U.S. reconnaissance photos of the site might show a Somali missile installation.

Asked whether Somalia has missiles of its own, the ambassador said: "I cannot tell you that. That's a military secret."

Yesterday, Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, an opponent of plans for a U.S. naval buildup in the Indian Ocean, accused the Defense Department of using "missile scare tactics" in behaving as if the Somali installation were a "replay of the Cuban missile crisis, when in fact it is nothing of the kind."

"The Soviet missiles said to be in Berbera," he declared, "...are the old Styx type which have been given by the Soviet Union to more than a dozen countries."

A Pentagon spokesman, commenting on Sen. Culver's claim, said today that the "missile-storage facilities being built there are capable of handling all kinds of missiles."

Later, a spokesman said that the Defense Department considers the base at Berbera to be a Soviet installation.

Limitations of Weapon

"According to the best available public sources," the senator said of the Styx, "this anti-ship missile became operational over 15 years ago, has a limited range of only about 20 nautical miles and carries only non-nuclear warheads. Even if a few have been sent to Berbera, they cannot be used until put aboard missile patrol boats."

Sen. Culver said that the Russians "have spread these missiles all over in the past—to the navies of Algeria, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Egypt, East Germany, India, Indonesia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, Syria, Yugoslavia and Iraq."

"We don't need to build a new navy base and start policing the Indian Ocean because of a few missiles at Berbera," he said. "These missile scare tactics by the Pentagon have blurred the real issues surrounding [the buildup of] a U.S. Navy base on the island of Diego Garcia, which is whether we want to have a naval arms race in the Indian Ocean."

Ambassador Addou said at a news conference today that claims by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger that the United States has reconnaissance photographs of a Soviet missile installation at Berbera on the Gulf of Aden are "groundless and pure fantasy... unfounded and untrue."

Mr. Schlesinger told the Senate Armed Services Committee on June 10 that, for the first time, the Soviet Union had placed short-range missiles at the Somali port of Berbera, near the mouth of the Red Sea.

'Military Balance'

He said an "effective military balance is essential to the preservation of regional security and stability in this area of great importance to the economic well-being of the industrialized world." He told the senators that the United States needed facilities "which would permit us to maintain a credible presence."

The administration has asked $13.8 million for military construction on Diego Garcia.

Ambassador Addou said that his government "categorically denies, and without reservations, that there is a foreign base in Berbera port... or elsewhere" in Somalia.

He said the Somali Democratic Republic "opposes the existence of foreign bases and strongly opposes the dissemination of foreign bases in the Indian Ocean. This region should remain a zone of peace, tranquility and free of big-power rivalry."

The envoy said that American television crews had arrived in Somalia to film Berbera port facilities being built with Soviet aid and a U.S. congressional delegation had been invited to make an on-site inspection next month.

Mr. Addou also disclosed that the U.S. Navy had accepted an invitation to call at Somalia's ports "in the near future." He added: "If we had anything to hide, we would not go that far."

Mongolian Landslide

MOSCOW, June 26 (Reuters).—Communist Mongolia has reported a 99.99-per-cent turnout for local and regional government elections earlier this month and a 99.99-per-cent vote for official candidates.

Convention in Ulster Agrees on Objective

BELFAST, June 26 (UPI).—The 78-member Northern Ireland Convention unanimously passed a resolution yesterday condemning violence and calling for a political solution to six years of sectarian strife.

The election of an overwhelmingly Protestant majority to the convention in May had dashed hopes that the members would be able to work out a form of government also acceptable to Catholics.

The motion on the aims of the convention was passed unanimously after four days of debate. Militant Protestant leaders expressed cautious optimism about the convention's future.



United Press International.

MEMBER OF THE FAMILY—Herbie, a young orphaned robin unable to fly until a few days ago, has been adopted by a family in Elkton, Mich.; or is it the other way around? He likes worms, is not shy and even the dog likes him. They don't have any cats.

Discontent Growing at Parley In Mexico on Women's Issues

MEXICO CITY, June 26 (UPI).—New discontent emerged at the United Nations conference on women yesterday as a growing number of delegates and observers criticized the parley for not discussing "what women really want."

Political issues and actions were increasing—such as Tuesday evening's pro-Arab walkout against Mrs. Lea Rabin, wife of the Israeli Prime Minister. The representative of an African nation, who asked not to be identified, said: "I'm wondering what that has to do with International Women's Year."

American feminist Betty Friedan charged that the parley was characterized by a "callous manipulation of women by their governments, with a few exceptions."

She added: "What women really want is not the same thing as the rhetoric of [what] their governments say they want."

Australian author Germaine Greer said that "the delegations are representative of governments, not of women, because governments are not representative of women." She then left the meeting and took a plane for London.

Miss Friedan said that she was summoned to the office of Mexican Attorney General Pedro Ojeda Paullada, the president of the conference, who asked her about rumors that she planned to lead a protest march by 5,000 women to demand his resignation from his conference post.

Miss Friedan, who had called Mr. Ojeda's appointment an "insult to women of the world," said she told him that if such a protest demonstration is being prepared she has "nothing to do with it."

Michiko Tanaka, a member of Japan's House of Representatives, criticized the address by the leader of the Japanese delegation, Taki Fujita, saying: "It was very abstract and did not reflect the actual situation of Japanese women."

France's Minister for Women's Affairs, Françoise Giroud, warned that the conference will fail if delegates "insist on dealing with political issues they are not prepared to discuss."

Parley Called "Madhouse"

Miss Greer called the conference "a madhouse where people just don't know what's going on in the world."

She charged that the conference was "playing into Mexican President Luis Echeverria's hands by talking so much about Chile's political prisoners."

"If they knew how badly political prisoners were treated in Uganda, for example, it would make them sick," she said.

"A lot of people feel they [the delegates] would be better off going home and trying to settle women's problems there," she added.

Attempted Rescue Of 3 Is Aborted By Zaire Attack

DAR ES SALAAM, June 26 (UPI).—A plan to rescue three foreign students held hostage by African guerrillas for five weeks collapsed when a Zaire government patrol boat fired on a fishing vessel attempting to pick up the hostages on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, witnesses said yesterday.

They said the fishing vessel, which apparently had a huge ransom aboard, left the Tanzanian lake port of Kigoma Tuesday to pick up the three students on the Zaire side of the water after a compromise deal had been worked out with leftist rebels holding the students.

However, as the boat maneuvered toward the Zaire shore where the three students were signaling with mirrors, a patrol boat of the Zaire government appeared and began shelling in front of the fishing boat. Zaire was apparently unaware of the rescue attempt.

The fishing boat immediately turned back toward Tanzania and the students, screened by a group of rebels, fled back into the bush.

Sources in Dar es Salaam said the fishing boat apparently carried a large ransom that was to be handed over to the rebels in exchange for the students.

Argentina Holds 7 In Kidnap Payoff

BUENOS AIRES, June 26 (AP).—Police sources said seven employees of a giant Argentine grain company were arrested yesterday in connection with the reported payment of a $60-million ransom to the leftist Montoneros guerrillas for the release of two kidnapped executives.

Informed sources said that the government also issued arrest orders for all directors of the holding company, Bunge and Born.

There was no firm word on what charges were being brought against the Bunge and Born employees. Jorge and Juan Born, brothers and heirs to the grain company fortune, are in Europe after their separate releases last month and earlier this month, reliable sources say.

Bonn Proposes a Date For '76 Federal Vote

BONN, June 26 (Reuters).—The West German government has proposed Oct. 3, 1976, as the date for the next federal election, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said yesterday.

The constitution requires that federal elections be held at four-year intervals. The last was on Nov. 19, 1972.

Threaten to End Legislative Support

Italy Socialists Refuse to Join Christian Democrat Coalition

ROME, June 26 (NYT).—The Socialist party, in a decision that had been widely expected, officially refused today to enter into a four-party coalition government proposed by the Christian Democrats.

Since the regional elections 10 days ago, the Christian Democratic party, Italy's strongest, has been alternately wooing and menacing the Socialists—the nation's third-largest political force—to get them to join in a reconstructed center-left government that would exclude the Communists, who made significant gains in the elections.

It has been generally understood that the election results, which also showed important advances by the Socialists, strengthened their party's power in bargaining with the Christian Democrats, who need their support to be able to form a viable government.

Socialist party secretary Francesco de Martino, announcing his organization's decision, said that the Socialists would continue to support the Christian Democrats only if they conformed to the demands made clear in the June 15-16 voting. This appeared to refer to sentiments that the Christian Democratic party should change some of the policies it has followed under its secretary, Amintore Fanfani.

Although the Socialists are not in the present Cabinet, made up of Christian Democrats and Republicans, they had been committed to support government programs in Parliament. The Social Democrats have had a similar role.

The left wing of Mr. Fanfani's party has demanded his resignation, with several of its leading members threatening to step down if he does not quit.

In another development, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived today for two days of talks with Italian leaders. Although there has been no official announcement, it is thought that he will also meet with Pope Paul VI.

Mr. Gromyko's visit is the second in less than a week by a high official of a Communist country. Meetings on Monday and Tuesday between Bulgarian Premier Todor Zhivkov and Italian officials resulted in a pledge of greater "economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation" between Bulgaria and Italy in accordance with an agreement signed in Sofia last year. The leaders also agreed to a special program of economic cooperation during the period 1975-1979.

Talks With Rumor

Mr. Gromyko's visit will begin officially tomorrow when he meets with Premier Aldo Moro and Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor.

Communist sources here said today that the Soviet foreign minister's visit represents one of the "periodic consultations" held between Italian and Soviet leaders. They said the talks will deal with "all the problems—international and bilateral—of mutual interest," and particularly with plans for the European security conference's final phase, scheduled for next month in Helsinki.

It is presumed that the topics of discussion will also include the Italian Communists' gains in the recent regional elections.

Turk Sees Cutoff By U.S. Harming Cyprus Accord

ANKARA, June 26 (Reuters).—The U.S. embargo on arms deliveries to Turkey has hampered efforts to reach a solution in Cyprus, Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel was quoted yesterday as saying.

"If America had not interfered on this subject [Cyprus], a solution would have been simpler," he said in an interview with U.S. journalists, published by the semi-official Anatolian news agency.

Congress imposed the embargo in February to try to force the Turks to compromise on Cyprus. Ankara has given Washington a July 17 deadline to lift the ban or jeopardize the future of U.S. military bases in Turkey.

Favorable Reaction

ANKARA, June 26 (AP).—The Turkish government reacted approvingly yesterday to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's remarks that alliances with the United States are not one-sided affairs.

In an interview with the Anatolian agency, Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil asserted Mr. Kissinger's views "are a complete acknowledgment" of the official Turkish position on U.S.-Turkish bilateral accords.

Ecevit Attacks Government for Violence Wave

ANKARA, June 26 (Reuters).—Opposition leader Bulent Ecevit called Tuesday for the government's resignation, blaming it for a wave of political violence in which two persons were killed in the last four days.

Mr. Ecevit's speech to parliament, during a law-and-order debate marked by scuffles between government and opposition deputies, coincided with student clashes in Ankara. In these at least two policemen were seriously injured and shots were fired, university sources said.

Mr. Ecevit, chairman of the Republican People's party-parliament's largest with 190 of the 450 seats—said: "If it [the government] cannot behave like a government, we ask it to resign before it brings even greater disasters to the country."

Last weekend, Mr. Ecevit had to take refuge while police fired into the air to disperse stone-throwing demonstrators. In clashes Monday in Diyarbakir, southeastern Turkey, a soldier and a youth were killed.

Iranian Police Thwart Rare-Caviar Smugglers

TEHRAN, June 26 (AP).—Iran's state police foiled a smuggling gang's attempt yesterday to bring 24 kilograms of rare golden caviar from the Caspian Sea port of Pahlavi to Tehran, authorities reported. They said the gang leader was arrested.

Commercial transactions involving the expensive royal caviar, which is produced by the albino sturgeons, are illegal in this country. Iran produces 250 tons of caviar annually but the golden caviar is saved for state receptions and royal gifts to heads of state.

A Doctor Seeks To Unravel Mummy Curse

LONDON, June 26 (Reuters).—An Irish doctor thinks he has discovered the true cause behind a legendary curse of the Pharaohs more than 50 years after the deaths of British, French and U.S. Egyptologists who visited the tomb of King Tutankhamen.

Dr. George Dean, director of the Medico-Social Research Board in Dublin, said he thinks Lord Carnarvon, who financed British archaeologist Howard Carter's search for the Tutankhamen treasure and died mysteriously three weeks after the discovery, was the victim of an infection caused by fungus dust stirred up from dried bat droppings.

According to Dr. Dean, Arthur Mace, assistant director of the New York Department of Egyptian Antiquities, and George Benedite of the Louvre in Paris, who both visited the tomb after it was opened in 1922 and died unexpectedly, may have contracted the same disease. The theory is presented in the latest edition of World Medicine magazine.

U.S. Flying-Radar Stations Meet Resistance in NATO

BRUSSELS, June 26 (Reuters).—NATO's most ambitious attempt at collaboration—mounting a fleet of flying-radar stations over Europe—has only a 50-50 chance of succeeding, alliance sources say.

Diplomats and military men at NATO headquarters here said that several countries, despite avowing an interest in the concept, are balking at paying for a study of its possibilities.

Of the alliance's 15 member states, only five—the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada—are supporting the study, which was ordered last month.

At the heart of the matter is the U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), which uses hump-backed Boeing 707s crammed with advanced electronic and radar equipment.

The AWACS was designed to protect the United States from Soviet bomber attack, but as this possibility became increasingly remote, the U.S. government suggested that it be used to fill a hole in NATO's early warning air and missile defenses in Europe.

Blind Spot

These defenses, called NADGE (NATO Air Defense Ground Environment) and consisting of ground-based radar sites, computers and electronic transmission stations, is blind to extremely low-flying enemy aircraft.

But the AWACS can fly at 40,000 feet along the East-West border and scan down to ground level for up to perhaps 200 miles into Eastern Europe.

If enemy aircraft were hedge-hopping in a threatening fashion toward the NATO line, a commander in the Boeing or at a ground station could order up fighters to attack them with missiles before they even reached alliance territory.

The hump in the 707 is caused by a 30-foot-wide dome housing the radar antenna and another antenna for differentiating enemy from friendly aircraft during an air battle.

One of the difficulties for the U.S. government in selling the system is that Congress has held up purchase of the aircraft for use by the U.S. Air Force to protect the continental United States.

The Air Force at first said it needed more than 40 planes, then cut the figure to 34 in the face of congressional criticism that it was too expensive and that its equipment was susceptible to enemy jamming.

Congress has now given approval for six planes, with a further six likely next year.

The aircraft are expensive, about $110 million each for the U.S.A.F., but NATO, if it takes them, will pay about $60 million each. Such a purchase, to which the United States would probably contribute a large portion, would involve perhaps 40 planes, bringing the order to $2.4 billion.

The amount of money involved makes the AWACS project the most important collective venture ever considered by the alliance.

The sources here said the NATO states are eager to have the system because it is effective and because, through increased combat efficiency, governments should be able to cut back the number of fighters needed.

Supporters of the system also say it can see through "clutter" dropped by attacking aircraft to confuse the radar and tests have shown that it operates well despite intensive jamming.

But the Europeans do not like the terms of the deal. They see it as perpetuating the system whereby the United States sells much equipment and weapons to Europe but buys little in return.

Share of Production

Also, the Americans are offering what a diplomat said was "very poor deal" to the European on how much of the plane and its systems could be made in Europe.

The sources said NATO want all member states to participate in the project so that European air defense can become more cohesive, especially now that the Soviet Air Force is improving its capabilities in low-level attack.

They said it was likely that if the project does go ahead, the bigger European countries and the United States would buy the planes while the smaller states would contribute to their running and maintenance costs.

Experts will present their conclusions to alliance defense ministers when they meet here in December. A final decision is not expected until next May.

Obituaries

James M. Stagg, Weatherman For the Normandy Invasion

LONDON, June 26 (UPI).—Meteorologist James Martin Stagg, 74, whose weather forecast contributed to the timing of the invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944, died at Seaford, England, Monday.

Mr. Stagg, a Scotsman, was Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's chief meteorological adviser.

In the early hours of June 5, 1944, after gale-force winds and heavy seas had delayed the Allied invasion several days, Mr. Stagg's committee predicted that 36 hours of fair weather would begin on the following day. The forecast led Gen. Eisenhower to order the invasion.

Mr. Stagg, a science master at a school in Edinburgh, joined the Meteorological Office in 1934. When war broke out, he took over the Air Ministry and Army branch of the Meteorological Office.

He was appointed director of forecasting in 1957 and retired in 1960.

Frank McDermot

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—Frank McDermot, 89, a former member of the Irish parliament who strongly criticized his government's policy of neutrality in World War II, died Tuesday.

Mr. McDermot, a strong supporter of Irish independence from Britain, emigrated to the United States in 1941. From there he urged Dublin to allow the Allies to use Irish ports in the battle of the Atlantic against German submarines attacking Allied convoys.

Mr. McDermot was elected to the Irish parliament in 1932 and later became leader of the United Ireland party. He became a member of the Senate in 1938.

Louis Gottschalk

CHICAGO, June 26 (UPI).—Louis Gottschalk, 76, a historian and authority on the French Revolution, died Monday.

Mr. Gottschalk, a professor emeritus in the history department of Chicago University, was made a chevalier in the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1953.

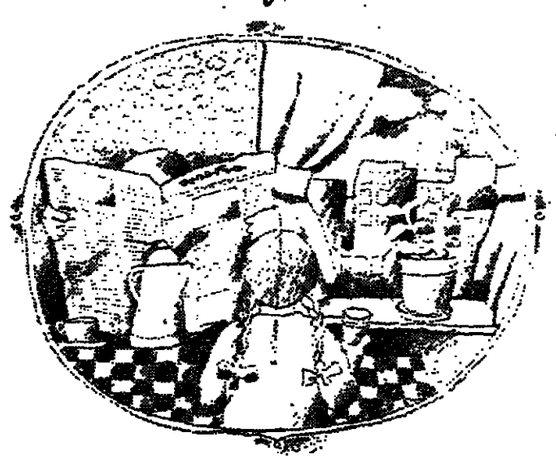
Adm. Adrian M. Hurst

CORONADO, Calif., June 26 (AP).—Rear Adm. Adrian M. Hurst, 73, a Pacific battle commander in World War II, died Tuesday. When he retired in 1960 he was commanding officer of the San Diego Naval Station.

7 Gold Miners Killed

JOHANNESBURG, June 26 (Reuters).—Seven miners were killed in a cave-in at a gold mine near here today. Nine others were trapped under rubble.

Share a morning in Manhattan.

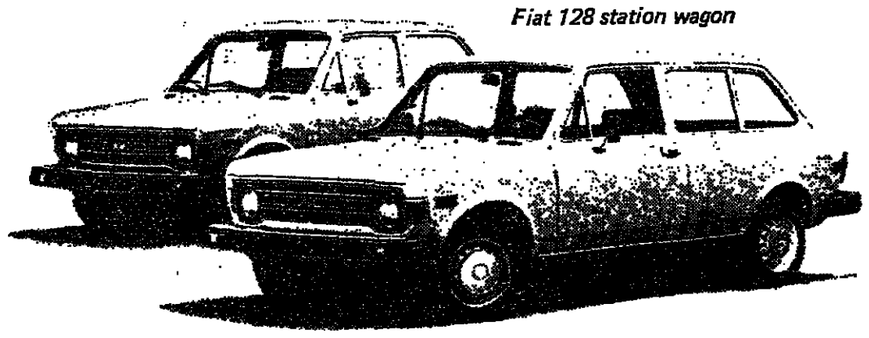


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Following 2 Months of Harassment

U.S. Ends Laos Aid Program After 20 Years and $1 Billion

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 26 (AP).—The United States closed its aid mission in Communist-dominated Laos today, ending a 20-year-old program that cost the American taxpayers more than $1 billion.

All remaining officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development were told to leave the country.

U.S. Embassy officials expressed doubts that further assistance to Laos would be approved by Washington.

The shutdown—five days ahead of next Monday's deadline—followed two months of harassment of American aid activities as the Laotian coalition government came under the increasing domination of the pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

Negotiations Fail

The embassy said that the U.S. government decided to terminate its AID mission before its deadline because negotiations on the turnover of AID assets had "not proceeded in a manner which will permit an orderly bilateral resolution of issues by June 30."

An embassy spokesman said the Laotian government had failed to distinguish between AID property, which is earmarked for turnover, and administrative property which the United States intended to retain.

Western observers believe that the United States decided to withdraw to avoid unilateral action, possible pressure and harassment from the Laotians before the deadline.

A formal note from the embassy, announcing its actions, was delivered to the Foreign Ministry this morning, an embassy news release said.

The release said that the acting AID director, Gordon Ramsey, 49, and the mission's secretary, Beatrice Perez, 40, left for Bangkok aboard a regularly scheduled commercial aircraft.

Vietnamese Rehabilitation

SAIGON, June 26 (UPI).—Soldiers and other employees of former regimes have been told that they will be granted clemency and given full citizenship in the next few months if they show support for the Communist government of South Vietnam.

Enlisted soldiers and low-ranking civil servants of the former Saigon government have been given the promises in three-day re-education courses here during the last two weeks. They said that the main features of the classes have been self-criticism and pledges to support the new government.

Former officers, politicians and senior civil servants have been sent away from Saigon for month-long courses. The content of their classes is unknown.

Thai-Khmer Clash

BANGKOK, June 26 (Reuters).—Khmer Rouge soldiers clashed Tuesday and yesterday with Thai border troops in northeast Thailand and at least five Khmer Rouge men were killed, the Bangkok Post reported today. There was no official confirmation.

The newspaper quoted border police as saying that the Khmer Rouge soldiers apparently were on a food-hunting expedition 200 miles northeast of this capital.

Swiss Ties to Saigon

BERN, June 26 (Reuters).—Switzerland and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam announced today that they had decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Refugee Official Says U.S. Effort Is Successful

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP).—The head of the government's effort to resettle Vietnamese refugees predicted this week that the camps to receive them could be closed by the end of autumn.

Julia Taft, the official, made the prediction as the first report of the Interagency Task Force on Indochina Refugees was sent to Congress by President Ford.

She denied that the resettlement program was the "shambles" described by a Senate subcommittee staff report. Mrs. Taft said at a press conference, "I really feel like we're on track. I'm not saying we don't have problems... We can deal with them."

According to figures released by the task force, of 133,000 Vietnamese refugees, 40,655 have been resettled, including 3,962 who have gone to other countries. 27,000 remain in western Pacific staging areas and 61,320 are in four refugees camps in the United States.

Mrs. Taft said that about 2,000 refugees had expressed a desire to return to Vietnam, and that arrangements for them are being made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Kukrit to Visit Peking

BANGKOK, June 26 (AP).—Thai Premier Kukrit Pramoj said he would lead a 30-man delegation to Peking to re-establish relations with China July 1.



Associated Press.

MARCHING BY—Part of South Korean armed forces taking part in ceremonies marking 25th anniversary of Korean War on Wednesday. They marched almost to "Truce Line."

Park Cites 'Provocations' by North

Seoul Marks 25th Anniversary of War

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL, June 26 (WP).—South Korea yesterday commemorated the 25th anniversary of the start of the 1950-53 war with copious recollections and official warnings of a possible new North Korean attack.

A 25th anniversary statement by President Chung Hee Park set the tone. Referring to the North Koreans, he charged that, "especially in the wake of the recent Indochina debacle, they have been attempting even more overtly a war of invasion against the South."

"They are planning to launch a second Korean war by all available means and methods, such as military provocations and deceptive propaganda."

As in the past, Mr. Park called on North Korea to sign a nonaggression pact. He warned that should an invasion actually be launched due to North Korean miscalculation "they would be digging their own graves and choosing the path to self-destruction."

Similar Warnings

Mr. Park has made similar warnings in recent weeks, never specifying the self-destruction he has in mind. And in a recent speech to his constituency, National Assembly Speaker Chung Il Kwon declared that South Korean troops will "march North" for Korean unification if a new war is provoked against the South.

For several days, the South Korean press, radio and television have been dominated by the twin topics of the 25th anniversary and the threat of a new Korean war. The Korean media at the moment are closely monitored and virtually directed by secret police agents stationed at each editorial office.

An article in yesterday's semi-official Korea Herald claimed that Mr. Park, then a major in the Army's Operations Intelligence Department, accurately predicted the North Korean attack about six months before it started on June 25, 1950. The article said that Mr. Park's warning was ignored.

Same Kind of Day

It was drizzly yesterday at the beginning of the rainy season, much like the day 25 years ago when North Korean forces launched their attack. Instead of the unpreparedness and disbelief of 1950, however, South Koreans are now keyed up and increasingly mobilized by government order.

A group of 625 men born around the time of the attack marched through Seoul yesterday under city sponsorship, wearing full combat gear and shouting anti-North slogans. On Tuesday, 43,000 high school students marched in military parade, many with rifles. Another military ceremony was held at Kukmin College, which became the first to activate the "student defense corps" ordered for all high schools and colleges as a new alert measure.

A small number of war veterans and their wives from the United States are here on a "revisit Korea" promotional program sponsored by the Korean government.

About 33,000 U.S. troops along with (officially estimated) 225,000 South Korean military, 300,000 North Korean and 200,000 Chinese troops were killed during the three-year "limited war." Civilian casualties have been estimated at 1.3 million dead or missing in the North and 1.4 million war-connected deaths in the South—an extremely high proportion of a total Korean population (North and South) at the time of about 30 million.

Warnings Discounted

North Korea has scoffed at recent warnings from the South and charged it is the Southern regime that is seeking to provoke a conflict.

In a provincial briefing Tuesday, Premier Kim Jong Pil charged that North Korea has been making war preparations since 1971, with October, 1975, as the target month for attack. He called for national unity behind Mr. Park's one-man rule to thwart the perils from the North.

In another development, a $1,000 freedom of the press award from A.D. magazine, a publication of the U.S. United Churches of Christ and United Presbyterian Church, was presented Tuesday to 131 striking journalists of Dong-A Ilbo, South Korea's leading daily newspaper.

Secret police pressure caused cancellation of all commercial advertising in the paper last December after journalists and editors refused government demands to eliminate news of student demonstrations and other sensitive topics. The paper was bolder than ever with widespread public support from small "freedom of press" advertisements and sharply increased sales.

Evidently capitulating to pressure, the paper's management dismissed 20 of the most militant journalists in March and subsequently discharged or suspended more than 100 others after staff sit-ins in the newspaper building. The government has not yet allowed commercial advertisements to resume.

A statement by the New York-based Christian magazine said this was the first time that its press freedom award had been given outside the United States. The magazine charged that "government repression of religious groups and control of all media of communications has increased in recent years—Dong-A Ilbo fought a valiant but losing battle for a free press."

S.-W. Africa Aides Seize Papers of Anglican Official

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, June 26 (Reuters).—The Church of England's replacement for the expelled bishop of South-West Africa had his letter of appointment and church credentials taken from him when he arrived at the airport here today.

The Rev. Sydney Morrow appointed vicar general of South-West Africa as successor to the Right Rev. Richard Wood, said that he would lodge a complaint with the authorities immediately.

It was believed that security police had taken the documents. There was no comment by official sources. It was not certain what effect the documents' confiscation would have on his work as vicar general.

Mr. Morrow was ordained a priest five days ago in England by the Right Rev. Colin Winter, a onetime South-West Africa bishop who also was expelled by authorities here. A former director of the Windhoek Construction Co., Mr. Morrow studied for the priesthood in Birmingham, England.

Bishop Wood left the territory on Monday and is in Botswana. His American wife, Kathy, defied her expulsion order until yesterday, when she was taken from her home by security police and put on a plane for South Africa.

Yugoslav Expulsions

BELGRADE, June 26 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia last year expelled 88 foreigners, including 13 convicted spies, for illegally attempting to observe military bases, Deputy Interior Minister Drasko Juristic said.

East Bloc Gets Soviet Pledge on Oil Shipments

BUDAPEST, June 26 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, in a speech to the Comecon Council meeting here, has promised increased oil shipments to its allies.

He said the Soviet Union is changing the structure of its national economy in order to take into account the needs of members of Comecon, the Eastern counterpart of the Common Market.

He spoke on Tuesday at the opening session of the four-day council meeting of Comecon. Extracts of his speech were carried yesterday by MTI, the Hungarian news agency.

One of the main issues of the meeting is the adjustment of Comecon's five-year economic plan for 1976-1981 to the 130-percent price increase for Soviet oil announced early this year. Mr. Kosygin also said the Soviet bloc, unlike the West, is solving the energy crisis.

Whale Panel Compromises On Protection

Catch of Fin Species Cut by Five-Sixths

LONDON, June 26 (Reuters).—The International Whaling Commission yesterday reached a compromise agreement cutting next season's quota for the catch of fin whales to one-sixth of the previous season's level, conference sources said.

The compromise was reached after two days of heated dispute, mainly between the U.S. and Japanese delegates, over an Australian proposal for an automatic cutoff point in the hunting of endangered whale species.

The commission's technical committee decided that all species except for the sei whale should be automatically protected when stocks fell 10 per cent below the level known as maximum sustainable yield (MSY)—the optimum whale population level at which hunting is allowed.

The protection level should be 20 per cent below MSY for sei whales in the Antarctic, the committee decided.

Numerical Levels

The new rules would cut the quota for the fin-whale catch from 1,300 last season to 225, and that for the sei whale from 6,000 to 2,280 at the most, the sources said.

Japan, which together with the Soviet Union accounts for about 80 per cent of the world's whale catch, had suggested that the cutoff point should be at least 20 per cent below MSY. The United States had proposed that it should start at the MSY point or above.

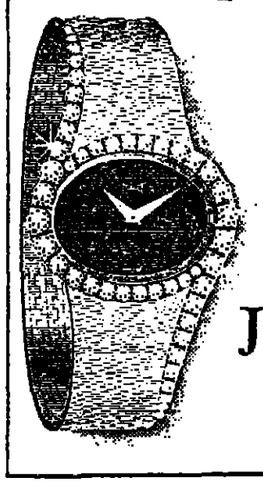
The committee recommended that protection should automatically be given to both species in the northern Pacific. It also decided to ban the hunting of fin whales off the Faroe Islands, Nova Scotia and Norway and introduced a quota system for commercial whaling in the Atlantic. It fixed a quota of 2,000 for the smaller minke whale in the northeast Atlantic and 550 for that species in the northwest Atlantic.

For northern Pacific waters, a quota of 1,300 was recommended for the bryde whale, a species previously included in the sei whale category.

French Destroy Wine

CARCASSONNE, France, June 26 (Reuters).—Angry winegrowers halted four tanker trucks here Tuesday and emptied 150,000 liters of Italian and Spanish wine by the roadside to protest imports of cheap wine.

The Exceptional Watches



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Republic of the Ivory Coast
Ivory Coast Electric Energy

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION

Construction of Buyo Hydroelectric Power Plant and Associated Power Transmission System

The Government of the Republic of the Ivory Coast will shortly be soliciting bids for civil engineering work, supply and installation of equipment for the Buyo Hydroelectric Power Plant, together with the construction of H.T. transmission lines and switchyards connected with this project. Studies and management of work involved will be undertaken by ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE, DIRECTION DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES ET DE LA COOPERATION.

The site to be developed is situated on the River Sassandra, approximately 180 kilometers to the north of the port SAN PEDRO. A 55 kilometers road will give access to the site from the SAN PEDRO - MAN national highway.

Work will include a dam (earth, earth and rockfill, rockfill) measuring 6,400 m., in length and with 38 m. maximum height, a spillway with 5 bottom radial gates of 9 × 8.5 m. and 5 surface gates of 9 × 2.5 m., an intake structure with 3 fixed roller gates of 7.1 × 7.2 m., 3 penstocks 7.5 m. diameter and 60 m. long, a powerhouse to accommodate three 65 MVA generators each, driven by 55 MW Kaplan turbines installed under a 27 to 38 m. net head, a 3,500 m. long and 22 m. large tail-race.

Assembling of material and equipment will be carried out by the corresponding suppliers. The first generating unit is to be operational by August 1, 1980.

The associated power transmission system is to comprise 1,000 kms. of 225 kV transmission lines and 30 kms. of 90 kV transmission lines, together with the following switchyards: one 225/90 kV at BUYO, one 225/90/30 kV at KIRIAO, one 225/90/30 kV at SOUBRE, one 225/90/30/15 kV at SAN PEDRO and one 90/30 kV at MAN.

CONTRACTS		TENDER DATES
A1—CIVIL ENGINEERING		31-10-75
Contract with unit prices Major Work Items:		
Rock excavation	1,900,000 m3	
Earth embankment	4,000,000 m3	
Rockfill embankment	1,900,000 m3	
Concrete	180,000 m3	
A2—TURBINES		30-11-75
A3—GENERATORS		30-11-75
A4, B4—POWERHOUSE AND SWITCHYARDS TRANSFORMERS		31-12-75
A5—POWERHOUSE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT		31-12-75
A6—PENSTOCKS		31-12-75
A7—GATES - STOPLOGS AND THEIR INTAKE GANTRY CRANES		30-11-75
A8—POWERHOUSE BRIDGE CRANES		30-11-75
B1—225 kV and 90 kV TRANSMISSION LINES		30-11-75
B2—SWITCHYARDS CIVIL ENGINEERING		31-12-75
B3—SWITCHYARDS EQUIPMENT		31-12-75

FINANCING

Financing must be proposed in support of applications either from the candidates or from financial establishments in the candidates' country.

Tenders will be judged as much from prices offered as from the financial conditions put forward.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED

Contractors wishing to apply for prequalification must submit their applications and usual references, such as previous experience in similar work, organization, and details of the financial structure and resources of their firms, as soon as possible, and not later than August 31, 1975, to:

ENERGIE ELECTRIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE, Boite Postale 1,345, ABIDJAN, République de Côte d'Ivoire.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Friday, June 27, 1975 *

Toward the Abyss?

Egypt and Israel are moving down to the wire in their race for an interim agreement over Sinai—before the ever-present threats of a return to war gain the upper hand. The various public statements so far do little more than hint at the real diplomatic exchanges now under way, at an intensity only just short of another personal shuttle mission by Secretary of State Kissinger.

The positions taken by Cairo and Jerusalem have evidently changed somewhat since the collapse of Mr. Kissinger's efforts last March—but perhaps not yet enough to matter. The fundamental conflict remains the same: Israel is willing to concede military positions, but only in return for political concessions leading toward peace between the governments of Egypt and Israel. While eager to secure military positions, the Egyptians are hesitant to enter upon long-term political arrangements with Israel that could be taken as betrayal by the more radical Arabs.

What may look like haggling over lines on a map reflects in actuality deep concern over specific strategic and psychological factors. For instance, Israel has agreed to withdraw from an enclave around the oil fields of Abu Rudeis; Egypt suggested that the border of this enclave run some tens of miles down the gulf of Suez through largely uninhabited desert and mountains. The Israelis immediately noticed that such a line could give Egypt a natural jumping-off point for a future attack on the critical Israeli position of Sharm el Sheik. Similar tactical considerations underlie the heated dispute over exactly where in the Gidi and Mitla mountain passes the line of Israeli withdrawal should be drawn.

Recalling with bitterness portrayals of Israeli intransigence after the breakdown of the March shuttle, Israeli officials seem to be launching some kind of pre-emptive strike in the public relations field, explaining selective details of bargaining positions even as they are being transmitted to Cairo. This brought a public rebuke from President Ford on Wednesday (as if Washington's officials were not similarly experienced in the technique of selective "leaking" to try molding the public mood.)

The more ominous point is that, in a tense negotiating situation, the "leaks" often start when a breakdown in the effort seems imminent, when all parties jockey for the favorable public image. We hope that this is not what is now happening. Looking at all the dynamics leading toward conflict which the drive for an interim settlement has held at bay, neither Israel nor Egypt could expect to emerge in a strengthened position after yet another failure in Arab-Israeli diplomacy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Accent on the 'Mutual'

Apart from the specific countries to which he may have been alluding—Turkey, or Thailand or Greece perhaps—Secretary of State Kissinger has stated an important point about the future of U.S. foreign policy. It is a point which, seemingly obvious, has long gone unheeded by many in the United States and abroad—distorting the perception of the U.S. role and responsibilities in the world.

"No country should imagine that it is doing us a favor by remaining in an alliance with us," Mr. Kissinger told an audience in Atlanta this week. "We assume that our friends regard their ties to us as serving their own national purposes . . . where this is not the mutual perception, then clearly it is time for change." Just in case the point still needed emphasis, he said: "No ally can pressure us by a threat of termination; we will not accept that its security is more important to us than it is to itself."

The immediate thrust of this statement fell upon Turkey, which is implicitly threatening to close down some two dozen American military bases if the Congress does not permit resumption of arms shipments. But Secretary Kissinger's remarks have long needed to be said with full solemnity, against the perspective of decades past.

When the great defensive alliances were constructed in the decade after World War II, the U.S. guarantee and presence was widely welcomed as protection vitally necessary to thwart the suspected designs of an expansionist Soviet Union. Later these alliances seemed to develop a life and rationale of their own—in American eyes as well as overseas.

Pacts and bases were taken as constituting the very substance of American power, instead of one deployment of that power that also served to benefit other people. This *mentality spawned criticism in some* quarters: the United States became the "gendarme of the world"—a policeman cast in a negative, oppressive light rather than a *benign protector. To many, American* "hegemony" became a threat, not a blessing.

There were some governments which began to believe, as Mr. Kissinger suggested, that *the United States had a bigger stake* in protecting their countries than they did themselves. Successive leaders in South Vietnam were obvious examples. In their way the *administrations of the last three U.S. presi*dents positively contributed to this misguided belief, by tending to ignore the question whether the motives and conditions that had *brought prior commitments into being* still existed.

The final collapse of the U.S. position in Indochina has resulted in a long overdue *re-examination of all the assumptions that* have dominated foreign-policy making for the last two decades, in this country and elsewhere. Where once people had railed *against American "hegemony," they* now wring their hands about the possibility of a new "isolationism," an evolution not without its ironies.

Mr. Kissinger's forceful statements in Atlanta were a refreshing keynote to this long process of re-examination. No responsible American statesman would even try to lead a withdrawal from the world. But the national interest of the United States requires perpetuation only of those commitments and alliances that are freely sought and welcomed for their own merits, serving the mutual interests of both parties—with accent on the "mutual."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Weather Warfare

News reports hailing an imminent Soviet-American agreement to outlaw "weather warfare" are, unfortunately, wrong. For what the two governments are discussing points toward an eventual agreement that would *permit* weather warfare. The confusion arises over the distinction between climate (a long-term permanent phenomenon) and weather (short-term, temporary.) In their "Joint Statement on Environmental Warfare" last July, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev called for controls on the use in war just of those techniques whose effects would be "widespread, long-lasting and severe." By that language, weather-warfare techniques such as rainmaking and fog dispersal, whose effects are considered limited in time, place and effect, were implicitly exempted. The United States used those techniques in Vietnam.

Climate warfare should be banned. It is important to do so because of the prospective horrors. It is feasible to do so because neither great power yet has the technology. Diplomatic pre-emption should help reinforce other deterrents on development of a capacity to conduct that dread futuristic kind of war.

Weather warfare, however, is already the stuff of current reality. It, too, we believe, should be banned. The military effectiveness of weather warfare in Indochina remains in dispute; rainmaking was used over the Ho Chi Minh Trail to slow the transit of supplies southward, for instance. But even if the technique's military value had been established beyond reasonable doubt, the political liabilities would remain overwhelming. For weather warfare is scary. It tampers with the unknown. It could conceivably get out of control. Its effects can easily spill over onto civilians. It could induce countries hit by normal bad weather to suspect a hostile hand. It can further erode the barrier between conventional and unconventional forms of war. It can discredit the legitimate *peaceful* uses of weather modification.

A ban on weather warfare could be written to permit, say, fog dispersal over one's own airfields. But the United States and the Soviet Union do not appear to be going this route. Rather, by negotiating on controls of environmental techniques of "widespread, long-lasting and severe" effect, they are in effect licensing the use in war of the more limited techniques. To license a new kind of international warfare ought to be one of the last things a responsible government would do.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

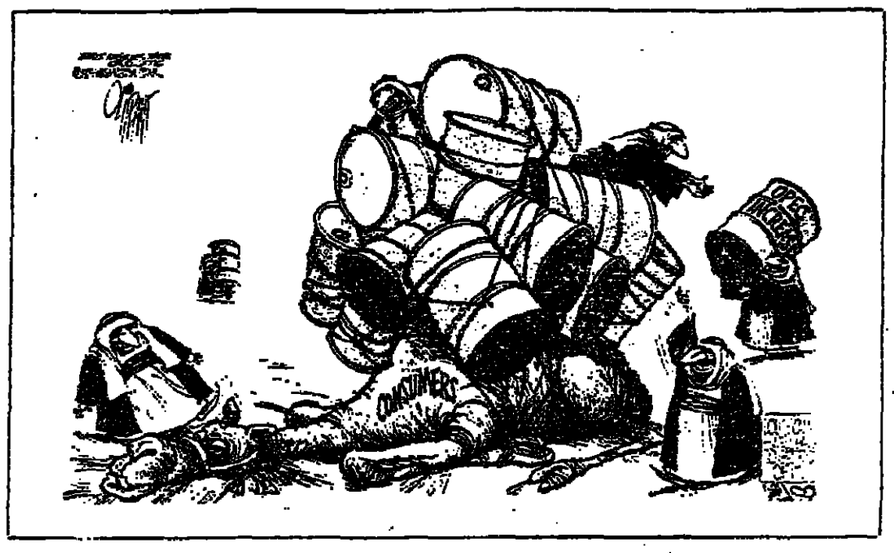
June 27, 1900

LONDON—There is a new newspaper in the country, and already making itself heard and felt. The London Daily Express has just been started with the most tremendous splurge ever known in the British press. The very first issue was of 800,000 copies, and contained a letter of greeting from the Emperor of Germany. Its motto seems to be: No day without a sensation.

Fifty Years Ago

June 27, 1925

NEW YORK—A son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, of New York City. Both mother and son are doing well. Mr. Reid is the editor and publisher of the New York Herald Tribune and president of the New York Herald Co. of Paris. The Reids have another son, Whitelaw Reid, named for his grandfather. Their only daughter, Elizabeth, died last December.



The Kremlin's 'Secret' Letter

By Victor Zorza

THERE are some remarkable similarities between the Kremlin's "secret" instructions to European Communist parties on how to grab power in their countries, as released by the Portuguese newspaper Republica, and the public statements of the man who is said to have signed them, Boris Ponomarev, the Soviet Politburo member concerned with the world Communist movement.

The document was printed in a special section of the French daily Le Quotidien de Paris. The daily opened its pages to Republica, which is at present unable to publish because of a dispute with Communist and other leftist printers.

"The Western Communist parties," the document says, must take away from the workers' enemies "all mass media and all instruments of propaganda in order to win the first battle." In an article written by Ponomarev last year for the World Marxist Review, which transmits the Kremlin's views to other Communist parties, Ponomarev said: "In order to achieve victory, it is essential to eliminate the class enemy's domination of the mass information and propaganda media."

But although other such parallels may be found between the new document and previous statements from Moscow, they can hardly prove its authenticity. Any skillful forger—and the political warfare organizations of both East and West have engaged in the manufacture of fake documents—would make a study of authentic material in order to base his forgery on it.

The Republica document is not, however, a summary of the article in World Marxist Review, a monthly published in Prague in a number of languages, including English, Russian and French. The journal also goes under the name of Problems of Peace and Socialism. Many of the points made in the document do not appear in Ponomarev's article, although some of them have appeared at various times in other Soviet publications.

But to produce a credible forgery it is necessary to do more than to make a quick study of the available material. It is necessary to be steeped in the language, the phraseology, and the ideology of those to whom the document is attributed. Thus, no Soviet document would normally use the term "Western Communist parties" which figures in Ponomarev's supposed instructions. The normal Soviet usage would be "Communist parties of capitalist Europe" or of "capitalist countries."

Nor is it likely that a document like this would be circulated *from Moscow to Western* Communist parties, since so many of them have made it emphatically clear to the Kremlin that they would accept no political instructions from it. For Moscow to send out such instructions would be to take knowingly the almost certain risk that they would be "leaked" by some of the Western Communist leaders who oppose Soviet domination.

No one knows better than Ponomarev how dangerous it would be to send out any such instructions, because so much of his time has been devoted lately to an attempt to re-establish some degree of Kremlin control over the Western parties without upsetting them too much in the process. As an old Comintern official, Ponomarev might well look back with longing to the days when Moscow was in full control of the Communist International, but as the man responsible to the Kremlin in more recent years for links with other Communist countries he would know how sensitive many of them are about their independence.

Control

Since the middle of last year Ponomarev has been busily organizing a series of meetings of European Communist parties which should lead, in Moscow's view, to a full-dress European conference and then to an even more imposing world Communist conference. It is through such conferences that Moscow now tries to exercise what control it can over the world Communist movement, rather than through Comintern-type organizations or through explicit instructions issued to individual parties.

Even though some of the most important Western Communist parties, such as the Italian, reject Moscow's dictation, the Kremlin can still expect a numerical majority of the world's Communist parties to attend a conference and to vote for a declaration of principles and a course of action favored by the Soviet Union. Communists, Ponomarev told a meeting of European party leaders in October, now faced the question of "What to do next and how to go about it." A European conference, he said, "should give a collective answer to this question"—which means that the Kremlin was hoping to use its majority to draw up a single program to be followed by all parties.

Among the most determined opponents of any such course is the Spanish Communist party, which had previously put its objections on record in its underground journal, Nuestra Bandera. The 1969 world Communist conference, it argued, had rejected the idea of a "leading center." Moreover, it had sanctioned the independence and equality of all parties, and the right of each party to have its own positions, "differing from those of the Communist party of the Soviet Union." But now, the Spaniards complained, Moscow's spokesmen were urging that "the policy of the parties should be drafted and coordinated collectively." This, the Spanish party retorted, would be to return to the practice of "unconditional endorsement" of Soviet views and to the idea of "a single center." Under the conditions which now prevailed, the Spaniards declared, "this is unrealistic."

Recoil in Horror

This is also the view of such European parties as the Italian, Yugoslav, Romanian, British, and Swedish—by no means a full list—most of which would recoil in horror from the very idea of a Kremlin instruction on how European Communists should go about taking over power in their countries. It is doubtful whether the Kremlin could nowadays send such instructions even to a party so loyal to it as the Portuguese without provoking the strongest reaction from the others. It is certain that it could not send such instructions to other European parties, as the version released by Republica is said to have been sent.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Arab-Israeli Issue

I have been a subscriber to your paper for some time now. During this period there have been many more pro-Israeli letters printed than pro-Arab. They follow almost to the letter the Zionist line we have been hearing for the past 25 years.

For the benefit of your reading public I will repeat the facts concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict: (1) Pressured by international Zionism and plagued with a guilty conscience, the Western nations and the United Nations were seduced into giving a land called Palestine which was inhabited for centuries by a people called Palestinians to foreigners from Europe and other lands; (2) The Palestinian himself was not guilty of any crimes against the Jews who were persecuted during World War II; but now he had become the persecuted—a third-class citizen in his own land or an outright refugee; (3) Israel has through the past years greatly increased its territorial holdings at the expense of its neighbors; (4) Israel through its Zionist agents and Zionist front organizations in Europe and the United States has built up a devastating military machine almost all of which has been paid for by low-cost aid, outright grants and other gifts from the American taxpayer; and (5) Israel, through American Jews, most of whom are Zionists, has exerted a Svengali-type influence on our government in its handling of the Middle East problem. Have we gone completely mad to allow such interference in our international policies by so-called U.S. citizens?

But the epitome of American Jewish arrogance was the recent signing of a letter by 76 U.S. senators putting our President on notice that the astronomical aid and grants to Israel must not be tampered with. Isn't it interesting that many of the "patriots" who signed the letter were doves during the Vietnam debacle but somehow now have been miraculously transformed into hawks for Israel?

N.G.E.

Istanbul.

Ford and Crime

"Ford Unveils Anti-Crime Bill" (IHT, June 21-22). And with amazement I read that President Ford's bill would require that judges mete adequate sentences to criminals, putting the rights of the victims above those of the transgressors. I find this, coming from the man who summarily issued a blanket pardon to Nixon, less than a year ago, for all crimes which he may have committed while he was in the White House (and whose resignation from the presidency was forced upon him by the men at the head of his staff and by the powerful men of his own party when certain impeachment for crimes committed against the nation and its laws faced Nixon within days) the height of irony.

Indeed, it becomes the "very height of irony" when we bear in mind that the pardon, which Ford so precipitously granted the man who had appointed him to high office, loaded upon the American people the "right" to pay Nixon a handsome pension, with even handsomer perks, for the rest of his life.

President Ford has been the greatest violator of the principle he would have us believe he embraces. Does he think the people who are taxed to pay Nixon's pension, who were so shocked by that brazen pardon, will have forgotten Ford's own aborting of our legal processes? Surely the public will see that he has added insult to injury.

MRS. JULIAN E. ADLER.

Deauville, France.

Strategic Status Quo

Portugal and Détente

By James Reston

LISBON—The U.S. government is playing a very quiet and cautious role here in the Portuguese crisis. Its stake in the future of Portugal, whose bases influence the military strategy of the Atlantic and the Western gateway to the Mediterranean, are very large, but Washington is staying out of the internal struggles for the present.

Though Portugal is a military ally in NATO, the orders from Washington to Brig. Gen. Erskine Wigley, U.S. base commander in the Azores, are to avoid interference or even political discussion of the Portuguese revolution. The Ford administration has offered about $25 million in economic aid, which the military junta here has been too busy to consider seriously, and Frank Carlucci, U.S. Ambassador in Lisbon, has been in a hospital in Madrid during the last 10 days of the crisis. So things have been comparatively calm from the American point of view.

Reconsideration

Still, there is some evidence here that Washington is beginning to reconsider its original approach to the Portuguese situation. At first, Secretary of State Kissinger was reported to have assumed that the Communists were going to win this struggle and to have suggested privately that maybe it would be more practical to deal with this "reality" than to pretend that the Communists were not the dominant force.

The British, the French and the West Germans disagreed rather vigorously with this view. They insisted, while the worst might happen, that the moderate forces in Portugal still had a chance and should be supported, and also that the play of other forces outside Portugal would begin to influence the internal struggle.

This prediction now seems to be coming true. The turmoil here has wrecked the tourist trade and dried up foreign investment and Portuguese remittances from outside the country. The Vatican has intervened to defend the Catholic community from the anti-clerical demonstrators of the Portuguese extreme left. And the military junta's clumsy suppression of the independent newspaper, Republica, has produced a torrent of criticism all over the free world.

Also, Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist party leader here, is being embarrassed by the cries of the Maoists, Trotskyists and others on the extreme left who want to abolish the political parties and the Constituent Assembly and establish a militant government of workers' councils.

Even Moscow is apparently unhappy with this vicious conflict between the Portuguese Communists and the anarchists on the extreme left.

The Soviet Union has larger political objectives of its own this summer. It wants the United States and the Western allies to go to a European security conference in Helsinki at the end of July and sign a document recognizing the Soviet military conquests of World War II and the territorial boundaries established in Eastern Europe since then. Moscow also wants acceptance in the West of the principle of noninterference in the social and political structure of its allies in Eastern Europe.

Accordingly, Portugal is no longer a Lisbon story or even a national story, but is becoming a test of the NATO alliance on the meaning of "detente" between East and West.

The Socialists here in Lisbon charge that the Portuguese Communist party is "totally dependent" on funds from Moscow; that it has over 2,000 full-time paid workers; that it is well armed—all financed by Moscow—and that its leader, Senhor Cunhal, is subject to Moscow direction. He denies the charge vigorously and even scoffs at it and so does Moscow.

But a major problem remains. The basis of "détente" between East and West is that the strategic status quo between the two shall not be upset.

It is on this principle that the so-called "Brezhnev doctrine" rests—namely, that the West should not interfere in the Communist political and social structure of its allies in Eastern Europe.

Nevertheless, Moscow regards a Communist uprising in Portugal, Cuba, or anywhere else, as *national and legitimate* "war of revolution" which all Communists have an obligation to assist.

The importance of Portugal, therefore, may very well be that the West will finally use it to draw the line and insist that Moscow cannot have it both ways.

If the strategic status quo is to be maintained, there must be noninterference both ways. Or Moscow is to be free to intervene in the politics of Western Europe, then it follows in accordance with Moscow's own principle of "reciprocity" that the West should be able to insist on the same freedom to intervene in the politics of Eastern Europe.

Not Out Loud

Nobody is quite saying this out loud here as yet, but it is being discussed in Lisbon and elsewhere in Europe privately, and there is reason for saying that the point has already been made to the officials of the Soviet Union. Indeed, President Giscard d'Estaing of France said as much in an interview with this reporter.

It is not clear that Moscow is entirely responsible for the uprising here against over 40 years of right-wing dictatorship. The undoubtedly is a popular revolt afoot to a certain extent. Nor is it clear that these outside forces are responsible for the more moderate tone of the Portuguese military council in recent days. But something is obviously changing their tune—some combination of outside economic, political and religious pressure.

The Chronic Crisis—I

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—G.B. Shaw's favorite among his own plays was "Heartbreak House." Written during World War I, it shows an engagingly eccentric family living beyond any visible means—gaily, but heading for decay and perhaps destruction. Shaw called the play "a sort of national fable," and he plainly intended it as a parable of Britain.

The National Theatre Company is playing "Heartbreak House" now. It makes a fascinating evening, not only because it is brilliantly directed (by John Schlesinger) and acted but because it has such present echoes. Toward the end one character, rejecting talk of crisis and climax, says wearily, "Nothing ever does happen." Captain Shotover, the old prophetic figure created by Shaw in his own image, asks: "Do you think the laws of God will be suspended in favor of England?"

For years, now, people have been talking about the British economic crisis. It has gone on so long that some people seem to yearn for an end, a climax. The occasional pundit summons up a vision of Britain at the barricades, being taken over by Communists or by a military dictatorship.

Change

It is advisable to resist such stark visions. The Britain we know—with its qualities of good sense, kindness and independence—is still here and is likely to be for some time. But the laws of economics cannot be suspended forever. And so, even without sudden drama, there is change.

Inflation is the great symptom and cause of change in British life. In the last year prices have risen 25 per cent. Over the last three months they have gone up at an annual rate of 50 per cent. Americans, who worry deeply about 10 per cent inflation, may well wonder about the effects of such figures—economic and psychological.

The other day a senior civil servant I know, a moderate middle-class man, told his wife to make a list of all the more substantial things they might have to buy in the next few years: appliances, clothes and the like. "Buy them now," he said. Inflation behavior has come. The old middle-class attitudes of thrift and saving are changing.

The economic strain is already hurting institutions. At universities, for example, income from fees and government grants cannot keep up with zooming costs. Research bodies are retrenching or closing.

The National Theatre does not know where it will find the money to operate its new building nearing completion on the south bank of the Thames. The Royal Shakespeare, which may be the leading theater company in the world today, will have to shrink back to a provincial operation in Stratford soon unless it gets a larger subsidy.

A middle-level civil servant or business executive might earn $22,000 a year now. If inflation goes on at only 25 per cent a year for five years, such a person would have to make $122,000 in order to have the same net real purchasing power. No one believes that middle-class incomes will rise to match prices in such a way.

It is the middle class that is being savaged by inflation, and that is a fact of fundamental political importance. Middle-class people are angrier—along class lines—than they have been in memory. One hears expressions of the deepest antagonism toward the miners and auto workers and others whose pay increases of 30 per cent and up in the last year have fueled the inflation.

The unions and the politics of the left here have not felt the same deep fear of inflation as the middle class—and for good reason. One of their major goals is redistribution of income and wealth, leveling down the better off, and they saw inflation as a highly effective engine toward that end. The strongest and most militant unions were actually ing ahead of price rises while others lagged.

But that attitude may be changing. Perhaps it is significant men's wives' feeling that what they get out of the pay packet cannot match the weekly rises in the shops. Or perhaps, under the ideology of at least some left-wing leaders, there is a hope British conservatism that has shaken by the sense of the system going out of control.

Or there may be a widening realization that higher wages carry a social cost, and not only for the rich. When railroad workers got an increase of 30 per cent under 30 per cent last week, the nationalized rail system made it plain that there would have to be cuts in services—and employment. Unemployment is going up, and people make the connection. Unless wages are restrained one way or another, there will be painful cuts in the government program that have given this country a measure of social justice.

The question is whether restraint will be accepted by the unions that have the power to bring Britain to a halt. The question is to ask whether the country is governable. It is a question being asked these days.

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MOVIES IN PARIS

2 Efforts From Fassbinder

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 26 (IHT).—Rainer Werner Fassbinder, a young German movie "author" of increasing activity and reputation, has two movies on view in Paris.

He is the producer of "Die Zärtlichkeit der Wolfe" (The Tenderness of the Wolves at the Medicis and the Marbeuf in German), having delegated the direction to Ulli Lommel.

Lommel, evidently impressed at at an early age by Fritz Lang's "M," tells a similarly eerie tale of sex murders, more graphically but less powerfully. "M" recounted the case history of a pathological killer obsessed with little girls. Lommel, basing his scenario on a sensational trial that made headlines in 1925, relates the crimes of a police informer who was obsessed with boys and young men.

Though "M" doubtlessly inspired "The Tenderness of the Wolves," Lommel might have studied the Lang film more closely. In "M" the murders took place unseen, off-screen, which lent them a horrible mystery. In Lommel's hair-raiser (written by its chief actor, Kurt Raab) they are bluntly acted out with Grand Guignol detail minus the Grand Guignol suspense. "M" in a curious, subtle way conveyed the torment of the compulsive slayer, superbly played by the late Peter Lorre. To some degree Lorre captured the spectator's pity. But the Lommel-Raab killer is without psychological depth, a repulsive freak, one-dimensional in his grisly sadism. Nor has Lommel mastered the technique of the thriller. The story has a disconnected air and lags in tempo. Raab with his moonish face, slow smile and soft, whining voice appears to be imitating Lorre, unwise since reminds one of the Lang masterpiece.

* * *

"Effi Briest" (at the Olympic in German) was directed by Fassbinder. It takes as its springboard an 1890 novel by Theodor Fontane, a sort of German "Madame Bovary." Fassbinder has staged this account of a bewildered young wife whose infidelity leads to her disgrace, divorce and demise in a selection of styles.

The narrative is in the naturalistic vein of Otto Brahm's production of Ibsen and Hauptmann, but on the screen this method is a bit ponderous and old-fashioned. But the acting is of uniform excellence with Hanna Schygulla as the lost wife, Ursula Stratz as her loyal maid and with Wolfgang Schenck, Ulli Lommel (director of "The Tenderness of the Wolves") and Karl Heins Bohm as the masculine representatives of the era, no less bound by the code of honor than the women. The period background is reproduced exactingly and the emphasis is not on the adultery but on the oppressive structure of a puritanical society.



Margit Carstensen and Kurt Raab in "The Tenderness of the Wolves."

To display his versatility Fassbinder—who might have done better to quicken his drama—has embroidered the edges of his film. He employs white fade-outs—as Bergman in "Cries and Whispers" employed red fade-outs—in lieu of the common black ones, and he resorts to the introductory subtitles of the silent days.

Both these films from Germany show an honest striving to experiment, but neither has the dynamic quality that marked the work of their forerunners: Lang, Pabst, Dupont and Murnau.

* * *

The Cinémathèque Française is honoring Ken Russell—whose "Tommy" is an international hit at the moment—with an exhibition of his paintings, those of his wife, Shirley (who designs the costumes for his productions) and a showing of his films, including those he has directed for television. Two Russell films—"The Devils" and "Music Lovers"—continue to play local cinemas several seasons after their original release and his "Women in Love" and "The Boy Friend" are frequently revived here.

Russell, who is in Paris for the Cinémathèque ceremonies, began his career, after service in the merchant marine, as a ballet dancer.

"After long training I achieved a chorus assignment in the third touring company of 'Annie Get Your Gun' and decided to retire from the dance. But the training was not in vain. I learned a great deal about choreography that has helped me in film direction," he said. "I entered the film world through television. Having studied photography and made a living at it, I shot three short films and sent them to BBC. That led to directing for TV and eventually to my goal: film direction."

Russell has just completed a film on Liszt, to be released in September, and is now preparing one on Rudolph Valentino. Mardek Martin who wrote the screenplay for "Mean Streets" is collaborating with him on the scenario for the Valentino biography, which will be filmed in Hollywood—probably with an unknown actor as the romantic star.

"The search for a Valentino has not yet begun as we shall spend the summer on the script," Russell said. "I am going to the United States shortly hoping to interview the survivors who were Valentino's intimates. I am especially anxious to talk with Pola Negri, his last love."

Among the Russell films to be seen at the Cinémathèque are several not shown here before. These include "Peep Show," "French Dressing," "Knights on Bikes" and his bizarre biography of Richard Strauss, "Dance of the Seven Veils," a witty, unorthodox consideration of the German composer.

University Discussion

In Defense of the Defamed Shrew

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT).—What can you do with a shrew?

You can tame her, and Shakespeare did. You can blame her, and who hasn't? But it seems that you can even defame her.

In a colloquium at Columbia University, that perennially offensive figure of literary ridicule finally came into her own, explained, defended, even exalted.

Noted Harvard's Judith Walzer: The figure of the 'scold,' the housewife continually nagging at husband and children, has been popular in many folk idioms . . . she raves, rants, giving an amusing testimony to the time-honored belief that her sex is without reason or sense and that unreasonable, senseless behavior is very funny and not a little contemptible."

Prof. Walzer defended woman's nagging, explaining it as "a result of her life situation and not the cause of it . . . an adaptation to the unmitigable circumstance and it helps both her and her family to survive."

Absence of Heroes

"Perhaps the strident female voice was intended to fill the vacuum created by the absence of heroes," she added, suggesting that the nag, sharp of wit, strong of feeling, willful of temperament, avid for justice, was an "almost-heroine."

The villain was the man, she insisted, a very absent help in trouble and how ignoble in reason, how small in faculty, taking refuge in subterfuge to escape the unholy presence, or bowing under her strictures with meekness, resignation, plaintive rejoinders, daydreams, villainies, sometimes even humor.

Chaucer's choice contrivance is Chauntecleer's wife, determined to rule her roost. In Punch and Judy, Judy repeatedly gets sense knocked into her, only to rise and screech again. Maggie, in "Bringing Up Father," keeps the upper hand, with a rolling pin there for Jiggs, her victimized mate.

Evelyn Beck, professor of comparative literature at the University of Wisconsin, called the shrewish wife "one of the oldest literary types."

Yiddish Literature

Since the colloquium, sponsored jointly by departments at Columbia, Hebrew University, McGill University, the World Jewish Congress and Yivo Institute for Jewish Research, was nominally on Yiddish studies, attention centered on the nagging wife in Yiddish literature, as though she, especially, required affirmative reaction.

What can you do with a shrew? In Yiddish literature, Prof. Walzer said, the reply is "live with her." She added: "Perhaps try to escape her, fight with her, hate her—but tame her? She may be broken by misfortune and poverty, but never tamed."

All the speakers had good explanations for nagging and compassion for the nag. Noted Prof. Beck: "Here she is in a world in which men were encouraged to spend their days and nights in prayer and study . . . while all the major material responsibilities were left to the women who worked extremely hard without gaining the same honorable status. A degree of anger or resentment about this arrangement seems a reasonable response."

JAZZ IN NEW YORK

Soul, Gospel Join the Old Standbys

By John S. Wilson

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Newport Jazz Festival, in its 22d season and its fourth year in New York, will begin a 10-day run tomorrow that will bring to the city representatives of almost every jazz style and of such peripheral areas as soul and gospel music.

The bulk of the performances will take place in Carnegie Hall and Avery Fisher Hall, with the others in the Nassau Coliseum, Roseland Ballroom and on a Staten Island ferry boat.

Such long-established stars as Benny Carter, Miles Davis, Dave Brubeck, Earl Hines, Dizzy Gillespie, Thelonious Monk, Lionel Hampton, Stan Getz and Sonny Rollins will be back for the concerts. And the more recent jazz generation will be represented by Keith Jarret, Gato Barbieri, Chuck Mangione, McCoy Tyner, Rahsaan Roland Kirk and Freddie Hubbard.

There will be big bands old and new—Count Basie, Harry James, Stan Kenton, Woody Herman as well as Buddy Rich, Maynard Ferguson, Bill Watrous's Manhattan Wildlife Refuge and a Japanese band, Miyami and the New Herd.

The vocalists will include Sarah Vaughan, giving a solo concert for the second year in a row, Helen Humes, Cleo Laine, Sylvia Syms, Margaret Whiting, Jon Lucien, Maria Muldaur and Mabel Mercer.

To a great extent, this year's festival will follow patterns established over the past three years. There will be a jazz dance at the Roseland Ballroom next Monday with Count Basie's band and the Japanese New Herd. Jazz will once more go up the Hudson River on a Staten Island ferry boat, this year with Bob Crosby and some of his original Bobcats on board Sunday and with Pana French's original Tuxedo Jazz Band from New Orleans on July 6.

Other program ideas that have proved particularly provocative in past years will be repeated this year. A salute to the relationship between jazz and the American popular song next Tuesday will have Helen Humes, Margaret Whiting, Zoot Sims, Jim Hall, Chet Baker, Cy Coleman and others.

Later the same evening, a group of outstanding jazz pianists—John Lewis, Dorothy Donegan, Bernard Peiffer, Roland Hanna, Harold Mabern and Eubie Blake, among others—will concentrate on unaccompanied piano performances. And a concert devoted to the organ next Monday will offer Jack McDuff, Rhoda Scott, Larry Young and the surprise hit of last year's organ program, Don Lewis.

But some things have changed. There will be no programs in churches, as there once were, although an evening of gospel music in tribute to Mahalia Jackson will be held in Carnegie Hall. Midnight jam sessions that have been held at Radio City Music Hall in the past are not on the program this year.

One such session, offering Maria and Geoff Muldaur with Benny Carter and an all-star band, originally scheduled for the Music Hall, has been moved to Carnegie Hall.

One of the new features this year will be a program with a "Jazz Hall of Fame." George Wein, the Newport producer, concedes that this "hall" exists primarily in his imagination. He sees the program as a means of giving recognition to some of "the individual stylists who have made jazz great."

"Bobby Hackett may not be as great as Louis Armstrong," he pointed out. "But when you hear him play, you know immediately that it's Bobby Hackett. Barney Bigard's use of the subtone clarinet is unique, just as Red Norvo's sound on the vibes is unique and Joe Venuti's sound on the violin. They are all great stylists who influenced others."

Along with Earl (Fatha) Hines, Teddy Wilson and Jo Jones, Hackett, Bigard, Norvo and Venuti will enter Wein's imaginary Hall of Fame next Wednesday at Avery Fisher Hall.

Bolshoi Makes N.Y. Debut With 'Boris Godunov'

NEW YORK, June 26 (UPI).—Moscow's Bolshoi Opera made its long-delayed American debut at the Metropolitan opera house last night with a performance of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," with Yevgeni Nesterenko in the title role.

The same opera was to have opened the 465-member company's engagements here in 1968 and 1971. Both performances were canceled by the Soviet Union because of strained relations with the United States over the Middle East situation.

The Bolshoi was brought here by Hurok Productions, which had been negotiating to bring the Soviet Union's premier opera company to the United States for nearly 30 years.

It will perform six different works at the Metropolitan during a four-week season here, then move on to Kennedy Center in Washington for a four-week stand before returning to Russia.

Oxford Honors

OXFORD, England, June 26 (AP).—Oxford University yesterday conferred an honorary doctorate of civil law on Canadian Arnold Smith, secretary-general of the Commonwealth. The award is the university's highest honor.

SHARPS & FLATS

PARIS—Amalia Rodrigues, Roger Moore, Buffy Sainte-Marie, Natalie Delon, and Marina Vlady will be among the many artists appearing on the all-women's gala at the Olympia on June 28 at 9 p.m. for the benefit of UNICEF. French singer Claude François will appear at the Tuileries Gardens on June 30 at 8:30 p.m. and guitarist Jimmy Gourley is appearing nightly at Le Caveau de la Montagne.

In Europe, the festival season starts in Montreux, Switzerland, running from July 3 through the 10th. Among the many artists who will be appearing: Billy Eckstein, Cousin Joe, Tom Paxton, Dan Stivell, Etta James, Louisiana Red, Freddie King, Marion Williams, Louis Bellson, Benny Carter, Harry Edison, Roy Eldridge, Dizzy Gillespie, Johnny Griffin, Milt Jackson, Eddie Lockjaw Davis, Zoot Sims, Clark Terry, Ella Fitzgerald, Joe Pass, Oscar Peterson, Tommy Flanagan, Archie Shepp, Roland Kirk, Count Basie, Anthony Braxton, Charlie Mingus and many more.

* * *

LONDON—Clark Terry will be featured at Ronnie Scott's for two weeks starting June 30.

* * *

FRANKFURT—Slide Hampton and Dexter Gordon will be featured on June 29 at the Sinkkasten at 8 p.m. and then later at the Historisches Museum at 11 p.m.

* * *

The Golden Gate Quartet, touring Yugoslavia, will be in Pancevo on June 27, in Subutica the following night, in Osijek the 29th, in Opatija July 1 and 2 and in Umag on the 3d.

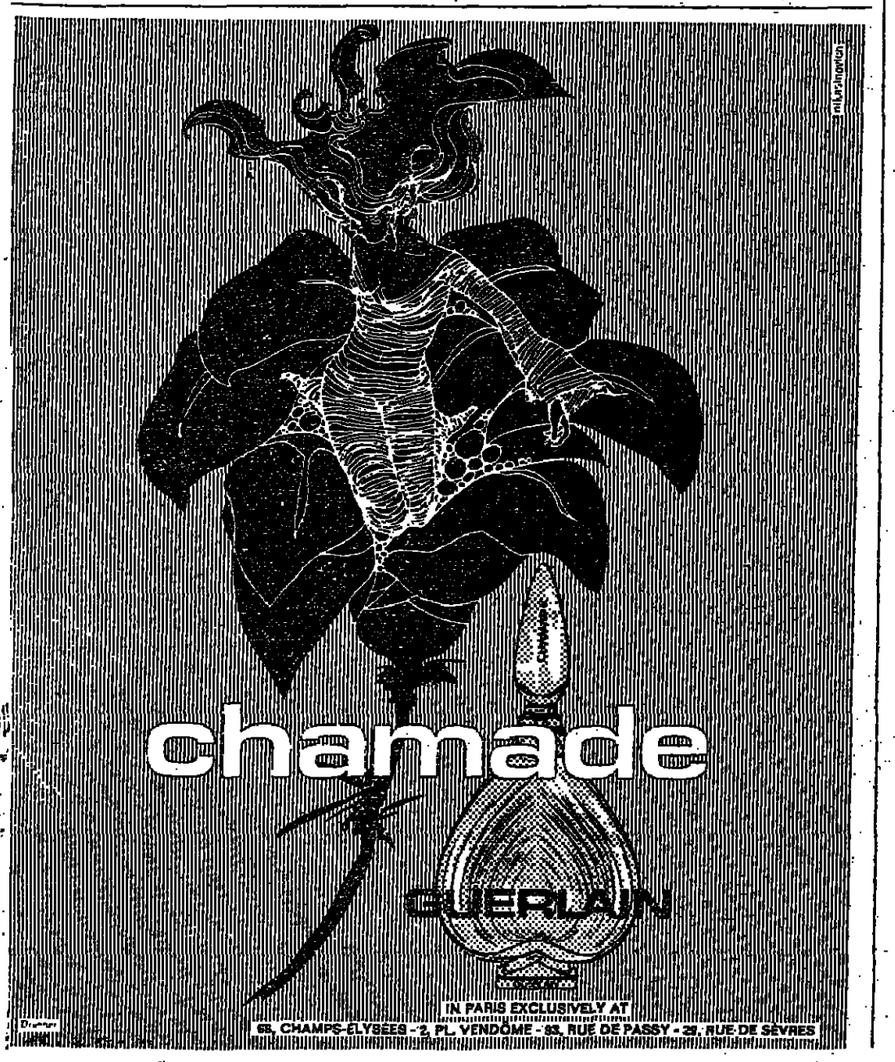
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OTHER UPCOMING JAZZ FESTIVALS: Tabarka, Tunisia, from July 2 through August 29; Pori, Finland from July 11 to the 13th; Dijon from July 15 to the 19th; Nice from July 17 through the 27th and Antibes-Juan Les Pins from July 19 through July 27.

* * *

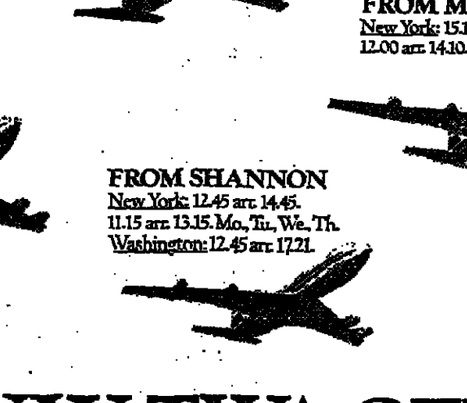
This week's top singles are, in the United States: "Love Will Keep Us Together" by The Captain and Tennille; and in Britain: "I'm Not In Love" by the Ten C.C.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.



ALL FLIGHTS ARE NON-STOP, DIRECT OR CONNECTING ON TWA AND DAILY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

FROM LONDON
New York: 10.00 arr. 12.35.
12.00 arr. 14.35, 17.00 arr. 19.55.
Boston: 11.15 arr. 13.20.
Philadelphia: 11.30 arr. 14.35.
Pittsburgh: 11.30 arr. 17.21.
Chicago: 12.30 arr. 15.00.
Los Angeles: 13.15 arr. 16.20.
San Francisco: 12.30 arr. 19.58, 13.15 arr. 18.56.

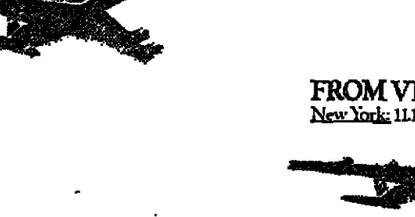


FROM PARIS
New York: 12.00 arr. 14.55, 15.00 arr. 18.20.
Boston: 12.30 arr. 15.15.
Washington: 11.25 arr. 15.10.
Chicago: 13.30 arr. 16.45.
Denver: 12.30 arr. 18.21.
Los Angeles: 12.00 arr. 19.29.
San Francisco: 15.00 arr. 22.48.



FROM ATHENS
New York: 11.20 arr. 16.45.
12.30 arr. 15.50.
Boston: 08.00 arr. 15.15 exc. Su.
Washington: 08.00 arr. 15.10 exc. Su.
Chicago: 09.45 arr. 16.45.
Los Angeles: 12.30 arr. 19.29.
San Francisco: 12.30 arr. 19.49.

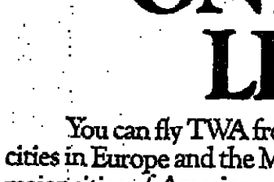
FROM ROME
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13.10 arr. 16.45.
Boston: 10.35 arr. 15.15.
Washington: 09.35 arr. 15.10.
Chicago: 11.35 arr. 16.45.
Denver: 10.35 arr. 18.21.
San Francisco: 09.35 arr. 20.21.
11.00 arr. 19.49.



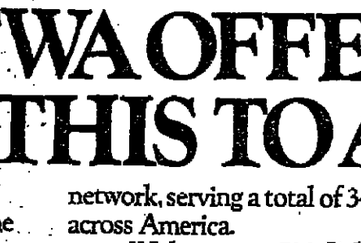
FROM MADRID
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13.05 arr. 16.35. Mo., We.
Boston: 13.05 arr. 16.50. Tu., Th.
13.05 arr. 18.05. Fr., Sa.



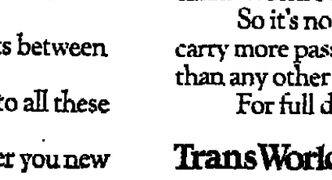
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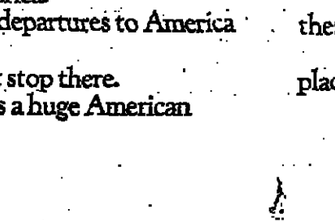
FROM TEL AVIV
New York: 10.50 arr. 18.20.
Boston: 07.15 arr. 15.15.
Chicago: 06.50 arr. 16.45.
San Francisco: 10.50 arr. 22.48.



FROM LISBON
New York: 14.25 arr. 16.35.
14.45 arr. 19.22. Tu., Th.
14.45 arr. 20.27 Fr., Sa.
Boston: 14.45 arr. 16.50. Tu., Th.
14.45 arr. 18.05. Fr., Sa.



FROM ZURICH
New York: 11.20 arr. 15.10.



FROM MALAGA
New York: 15.15 arr. 17.25. Mo., We., Fr. to July 1.
12.00 arr. 14.10. Mo., We., Fr. from July 1.



FROM MILAN
New York: 13.30 arr. 16.25.
10.50 arr. 15.10.

FROM DUBLIN
New York: 11.15 arr. 14.45.
Washington: 11.15 arr. 17.21.

FROM SHANNON
New York: 12.45 arr. 14.45.
11.15 arr. 13.15. Mo., Tu., We., Th.
Washington: 12.45 arr. 17.21.

FROM VIENNA
New York: 11.15 arr. 17.10.

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JUNE 26, 1975 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS-PRICE June 26	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E (a)	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '72 '73 '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 391	456	470 - 455	5	2.6	40.93 - 42.63 89.14c	7,058	'74 consol. net profit: 770 MF (+75%). Dividend 15 Fr (+7.50 Fr. tax credit).
BIC	Pens, lighters	749 502	496	525 - 494	18	1.3	26.56 - 29.86 - 27.60c	1,800	6.38 Fr. net dividend confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
BOUYGUES	Consruct.	788 492	658	665 - 638	13	3.0	42.50 - 47.50 - 50.73c	600	20 Fr. net dividend (+3 Fr.) confirmed at shareholders meeting.
BSN - GERVAIS - DAN	Glass, food	649 378	438	465 - 441	15	5.8	87 - 102 - 28.38c	2,332	Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) to be proposed at shareholders meeting.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Holding	209 - 175	176.60	179 - 177.90	10	5.7	9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96	1,865	Total dividend of Fr. 15 for fiscal period 1973/1974.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	157.20 - 78.50	117	123 - 120	10	5.4	8.68 - 9.74 11.18	1,254	6.50 Fr. dividend for 1974 will be proposed at shareholders meeting.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN	Bank	160 - 117	141.50	143.90 - 140	14	4.9	13.47 - 13.02 10.36	3,445	Group consolidated turnover: 50.22 MF (vs.38.57 MF in '73) Net dividend: Fr.7.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	136 - 101.50	117.10	118 - 117.10	17	5.1	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	3,881	C.I.C. Group is participant at Poznan Fair in Poland.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	189.50 - 158	159	160.50 - 158	10	4.1	9.22 - 15.74 - —	2,947	Group consolidated net sales for first quarter '75 = 2.058 million Fr.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	184 - 124.90	168.80	168.30 - 165.10	—	5.3	(non significant)	2,193	SOVAC (100% subs.). 74 net income (c): 32.3 MF=14.7 F per Eurafrance share.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	358.20 - 169	283	297 - 282.20	12	5.7	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1,488	Net profit of 27.147 MF+24.544 MF for reserves = 51.631 MF profit margin.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	153 - 80.05	140	142 - 138.90	2	6.0	27.05 - 41.65 - 66.21c	13,889	74 cash flow up 54%, to 4,078 MF from 2,643 MF in 1973.
GENER. DE FONDERIE	Mec. cons.	226 - 127	154	157.20 - 148	5	8.2	25.15 - 41.19 - 30	962	Subsidiary, Becuwe-Thomselle, to instl Warsaw meal complex (10,800 daily).
IMETAL	Mining	97.90 - 72.50	73	74.80 - 73.60	4	4.1	10.52 - 7.59 - 17.97c	7,944	Imetal '74 net dividend of Fr. 3: to be paid as of July 9.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric.	2595 - 1408	2499	2460 - 2420	40	1.6	56.52 - 66.34 - 62.09	706	Inauguration today of first major toll exchange in Grenoble.
LYON DES EAUX	Utilities	508 - 383	436	460 - 440	20	3.3	26.73 - 19.87 21.28	1,667	Proposal to raise dividend from Fr.14.20 to Fr. 16 at next shareholders meeting.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	582 - 412	487	476 - 459	15	1.5	22.60 - 31.77 - —	3.156	....
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	184 - 122	164.60	166.50 - 161.90	7	6.7	18.85 - 21.52 - 23.72c	10,160	1974 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakup value: 365 Fr. per share.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	158 - 121.50	125.90	123 - 121.50	—	5.4	(non significant)	3.485	Despite loss due to SAH subsidiary, proposed '74 dividend same as '73.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	73 - 58.50	67	67.50 - 67.10	10	6.3	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.52	2,825	5 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) will be proposed at shareholders meet'g.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem. min	137.70 - 117.60	118.50	125.90 - 119	4	7.1	10.90 - 14.50 29.50c	25,162	1974 consolidated net profit= 743 MF., i.e. 29.5 Fr. per share.
PERRIER	Bever, Spa	150 - 104	106.80	114.60 - 110.10	9	3.7	8.94 - 11.43 - —	5,254	....
PEUGEOT	Holding	289.90 - 133	227.80	230.50 - 220	6	4.0	68.26 - 71.04 - 38.24c	6,002	Consol. turnover 1st Qtr. '75=+27.3% vs. '74. '74 net profit of F. 89,714.000.
REDOUTE	Mail order	584 - 325	519	522 - 513	14	1.9	30.89 - 37.04 - —	922	12 Fr. net dividend to be proposed July 24 shareholders meeting.
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	325 - 239.50	245	265 - 240.50	9	2.8	13.85 - 28.72 - —	3,038	Group consolid. turnover: 2.812 million Fr., vs. 2.247 mil. Fr. in '73 (+25%).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1998 - 1210	1580	1571 - 1535	24	1.3	51.72 - 64.64 —	221	'74/'75 consol. net profit = 15.877 MF vs. 14.303 MF for '73/'74 (+11%).
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	265 - 185	219.50	224.50 - 219.50	4	6.8	49.14 - 55.76 - 54 c	9,909	15 Fr. net dividend (+ 1 Fr.) confirmed at shareholders meeting.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1018 - 700	860	905 - 865	25	1.3	26.61 - 34.02 - —	913	1974 turnover of the parent company= 1.078 million Fr (+25%).

(a) P/E calculated on '73 or '74 earnings. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
76¼	47½	AbbLab 1.44	18	283	75⅞	75	75¼	— ¼
45⅛	33⅛	ACF In 2.60	9	47	43¼	42	43¼	+ 1
10⅝	7	AcmeC.V .50	5	9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4¼	¾	AdmDg .04e	9	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10½	7⅜	AdmEx .77e		34	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
3⅝	2⅛	Adms Millis		20	3⅛	3	3	
9⅞	3⅛	Addressog	84	725	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅝
10	7½	AdvInv .28e		46	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—
29⅝	20	AetnaLf 1.08	13	336	28⅝	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅝
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2		1	43½	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Aguirre Co	7	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	
12	6⅞	Ahmars .20	7	209	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ½
3¾	1⅝	Aileen Inc	9	73	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
78¾	44½	AirPrd .20b	17	36	76¾	75⅜	75⅝	+ ¼
21¼	10½	AircoInc .90	6	357	20½	19⅞	20¼	+ ½
2⅜	1	AJ Industris		57	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	
17⅛	10½	Akzona 1.20	14	870	16	15	15⅞	+ ⅞
13	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	3	13	12⅞	13	
84½	69½	AlaP pf9.28		z400	77¼	76½	77¼	— ½
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	10	100	15½	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
19⅝	13⅞	AlbanyIn .60	7	29	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	A'bertoC .36	20	70	8	7⅝	7⅝	—
18¼	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	23	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	18⅞	A'canA'u .80	7	712	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+ ½
12⅝	7½	AlcoStd .48	5	82	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ¼
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	27	30	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Alexdrs .16e	11	424	6⅛	5¾	6	+ ⅜
6⅞	3	Allson Mfg	14	14	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
11¾	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	10	78	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ½
25⅞	20⅛	Al'gLud 1.80	8	45	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅝
35⅞	21⅛	Al'gLud pf 3		33	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ¼
18⅞	12⅞	Al'gPw 1.52	10	354	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	9	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	117	39⅜	39	39	+ ½
15⅛	8⅛	AlldMnt .54	8	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	5	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
38	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	9	458	39¼	38¼	39½	+ 1¼
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		52	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	— ⅛
11¼	6⅛	A'lisChal .26	6	284	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12	7⅝	A'pha P! .72	5	25	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	10	239	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅜
46⅞	26⅞	AmalgSug 3	2	4	36	35	35	—
55⅛	28⅜	Amax 1.75	10	256	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	+ ⅞
125½	77	Amex pf5 25		28	135	134	134	+
13⅛	6	AMBAC .60	6	268	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ 1¼
5⅛	3	Amcord .28	7	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	4	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
33⅛	26½	Amrc pf2.60		2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ½
22⅝	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	264	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
55½	42	A Hes pf3.50		50	52	51	51¼	— ¾
21⅝	7⅞	AAirFilt .44	13	40	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Am Airlin	24	1503	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
14⅛	3⅞	A Baker .40		19	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
41	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	160	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
27	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	10	240	26⅞	26¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	155	31½	31	31	—
23¼	18⅛	A Can pf1.75		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	—
3⅝	1⅝	AmCen Mtg		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19¼	13⅜	A Chain 1.20	6	8	17½	17½	17½	
30⅞	20⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	330	28⅛	27	27¼	— ¼
13	8	AmDist 12p	68	15	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	—
27½	16½	A DisTel .52	14	85	29	28	28⅞	+ 1
4⅛	2⅛	AmDualVt		20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	887	20⅝	20	20	— ½
11¾	3⅜	AFamily .24	8	70	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
6	3½	AmFin .20	23	4	5	5	5	
14⅛	11¼	AmF pf1.50		z50	12½	12½	12½	— ½
24¾	20⅞	AG:Bd 1.98e		24	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		6	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	6	194	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		95	22	21½	21¾	
16⅞	8⅝	AmHoist .70	6	140	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
43	27¼	A Home .88	29	608	43¼	42¼	42¾	— ⅛
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	26	180	35⅛	34⅛	34⅜	— ½
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7¼	3½	A Medici .12	8	66	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
6⅛	1⅜	A Medicorp	6	121	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+
6⅞	3⅞	Am Motors		2121	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	33	ANatG 2.54b	7	81	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅜
9¼	3⅞	Am Seating	17	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
15¼	5⅝	AmShip .68b	681	27	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ¼
14⅞	8⅛	AmSIand .90	6	212	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
54¼	47⅞	A Std pf4.75		9	54½	53½	54½	+ 1
9⅝	6	AmSterll .28	11	79	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
39¼	24⅝	AmStrs 2.40	7	12	39½	38⅞	39¼	+ ½
52	44⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	1266	51⅛	50⅞	51	
56⅞	49	AmT&T pf 4		82	55⅛	54⅞	55	— ⅛
46⅛	40½	ATT pfB3.74		2	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		26	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅛
10½	8⅛	AWalWk .64	6	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z570	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	8½	Ameron .90	5	48	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅞
5⅝	2⅛	AmtsD .10e	5	38	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
18⅝	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	79	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	15	82	20¼	20	20	— ½
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	85	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
43⅝	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	33	303	37½	36⅞	36⅞	+ ½
12	6⅝	Ampco .40a	4	54	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
7	2⅝	Ampex Corp	6	121	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Amrep Corp	5	40	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	28	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅝
8⅝	7⅛	Amstr pf.68		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
68⅝	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	68	65⅞	64⅞	65⅛	+ 1¼
8¼	5⅛	Amtel .32	4	89	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	—
20¼	13½	Anacond .60	6	1161	18⅞	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
21½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	45	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
34⅞	20⅛	AnderClay 1	8	49	34⅝	33⅝	34	— ¼
7⅜	4½	Angelica .12	9	64	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+
22½	13⅝	AnsulCo .62t	5	74	20	19⅝	19⅝	—
12⅞	9⅛	Apache .50	3	82	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
12⅞	9½	ApcoOil .491	5	29	12⅝	12	12	
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		117	3⅛	3⅛	3½	— ¼
26⅝	9⅛	APL Cp 1.20		71	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	
12⅞	12⅞	APL Cp wi		12	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
20⅞	9	APL pfC1.06		1	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
73	63	ApPw pf7.40		z20	69½	69½	69½	
3¼	1½	Applid Mag		22	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
91	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46		18	84½	83	83½	
11⅞	6⅞	ArcataN .36	9	28	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
24½	20	ArcatN pf2		1	24½	24½	24½	
32⅞	16½	ArchrD .25t		95	33	31⅜	32	— ⅝
4⅛	1⅝	Arctic Entr		18	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Aristar		52	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36		231	16⅛	15⅝	16	
6⅞	4⅛	ArBest .22p		14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
28⅛	20⅜	ArkLGs 1.70		95	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
3⅛	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7	5⅛	Armada Cp		9	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
34	23	Armco 1.60		424	28⅞	28	28⅞	+ ¼
33¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		12	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z30	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ¼
27½	20¼	ArmstCk .80	14	98	26	25⅛	25⅞	+ ¾
49½	44½	ArmC pf3.75		z50	47	47	47	+ 1½
17⅛	10¼	Armst Rub	11	13	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	10⅛	AroCorp 1	5	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Arvin .22t	23	54	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
45	35⅜	ASA Ltd .20		431	45	44⅛	45	
19¼	12⅞	Asarco 1.60	5	339	19⅞	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅞
23⅞	16⅛	AshlOil 1.50	5	88	23⅞	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
31⅛	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	12	198	30⅞	30	30	— ½
25⅝	17⅜	AsdSpg 1.20	7	6	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
10¼	5⅛	Athlone .40	3	221	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Atlco 1.50e		19	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
19½	12⅞	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	30	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅝
105	75½	AtlRich 2.50	13	499	103⅞	101⅝	101⅝	— 1½
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z520	49¼	47⅞	49¼	+ 1⅛
177½	129	AtlRch pf 3		7	174¼	173	173½	—
69⅞	52	AtlRc pf2.80		64	69½	68½	68½	— ¼
4⅞	1⅛	Atlas Corp		1669	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	5	37	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
61½	27¼	AutDat .20e	32	72	58⅜	57⅞	58	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Autom Ind	6	120	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅜	Avco Corp		62	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Avco Cp wt		16	1⅛	1	1⅛	
21⅝	9⅛	AvcoCp pf		35	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	21⅞	AveryPd .30	20	10	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	12	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	AvnetInc .40	5	502	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
45¼	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		1	47½	47½	47½	+ 1¾
70	12	Avnet pf1		1	20	20	20	
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	25	294	48⅛	47½	47⅝	
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	18	36	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅝

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27	13½	BabckW .80	9	205	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅜
7⅞	3	Bache .15e	13	207	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
10	4½	BakerIn .20	10	466	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
55⅛	32	BakerOil .42	23	191	55⅝	55	55⅛	—
20	11⅞	Ball Cp .60	9	58	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
22⅝	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	75	21⅜	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
54	45⅝	Balt pfB4.50		z30	53	53	53	— 1
18⅞	11⅞	BanCal 1.34	9	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
41¼	25⅛	Bandag Inc	28	26	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		17	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
17	9	BangP pf2		25	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
31⅞	24⅞	BkofNY 2.20	5	20	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	9⅛	Bk of Va .88	6	60	13½	13	13½	+ ½
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	92	38⅞	38½	38⅞	—
28⅛	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		8	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
18⅝	11¼	BardCR .20	18	165	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	6⅞	BasicInc .60	3	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
29½	24½	Basic pf2.50		z10	28	28	28	— ½
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .20	3	132	27¼	25½	25½	— 1⅝
38¼	21⅝	BauschL .60	17	575	39	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
51⅞	31½	BaxtLab .19	35	179	46	45¼	45¼	— ⅜
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	6	17	17½	17	17	— ½
4⅞	3⅝	BaykCig .24		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅞	14⅛	Bearing .32	10	20	22¼	22½	22⅝	
24⅞	14⅛	BeatFds .72	13	477	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
39⅞	17⅞	Beckmn .50	16	48	38⅛	38	38	+ ⅛
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	19	332	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
14	6⅞	BeechA .70	7	309	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
31	15	Baker .28	5	197	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—
22	11⅛	BelcoP .80e	3	176	20¾	19	20½	+ 1¼
16⅛	12⅛	Belden 1.20	6	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	BeldHe .30b	11	8	8½	8¼	8⅝	
19	10½	Bell How .84	8	197	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	17	15⅛	15	15⅛	
39	21⅛	Bendix 1.80	8	126	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅜
58	36	Bendix pf3		11	57½	55⅞	57	+ 1½
21⅛	14⅛	BenfICp 1.25	7	103	21	20⅞	20⅞	—
49½	37½	Benef pf4.50		z20	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ 1⅛
57⅛	36	Benef pf4.30		7	51⅞	50⅞	51¼	—
27½	21½	BnfI $pf 2.50		z10	26½	26½	26¼	+ ¼
7⅞	3	BenfStd Mtg		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅞	2⅛	BengtB .07e	6	57	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	Berkey Pho		80	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
8⅞	2⅜	Best Prod	10	36	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	24⅝	BethStl 2a	4	289	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	+
60⅞	35⅝	BigThre .48	23	41	60¼	60½	60½	—
36⅛	20⅞	BlackDr .40	32	118	34⅞	34¼	34¼	—
5¼	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	23	76	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
15⅛	10⅛	BlisLau 1.10	5	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅛	10⅞	BlockHR .40	11	410	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
31	12½	BlueBell .80	9	60	31	30⅛	30⅛	—
7⅞	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		41	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80	9	847	30½	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
23½	10⅞	BoiseCas .65	8	969	23⅝	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	7	3	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	20½	Borden 1.20	9	464	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ½
19	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	8	49	18½	18⅛	18⅜	
3⅝	1⅛	Bormans	6	8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	BosEd 2.44	9	48	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z160	87	87	87	— 1
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		71	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
8⅝	5	Braniff .20e	6	3263	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ⅝
49⅞	36½	BriggsS 1.60	15	17	49¼	45⅝	49⅛	
68⅞	46½	BristMy 1.60	18	235	68⅞	67⅝	68¼	+ ⅜
44½	33	BristM pf2		26	43	42	43	+
12⅞	4⅝	BritPet .45	4	41	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅞	Brkwy Gls 1	8	29	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	25	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	9½	Brown Co	3	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	13½	BwnGp 1.20	7	57	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	— ¼
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	6	2	8	7⅞	8	
8¼	5	BrwnFer .20	14	196	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	8	x203	15	14⅝	14⅝	—
7	3½	BT Mtg .90e		28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
50⅞	28	BucyErie 1	20	279	51⅛	50⅞	51⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅝	Budget Ind		3	3½	3½	3½	
7½	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	55	24	7⅛	7	7⅛	—
9⅝	6⅞	BulovaW .20	5	37	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	12	BuffFor 1.20	16	7	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅞
28⅛	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	11	51	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
42⅞	33	BurlNor 1.20	8	103	38½	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
31⅝	11¼	Burndy .78	10	8	30⅛	30¼	30¼	
110	61½	Burrghs .60	28	423	108⅜	105¼	105⅞	— ⅛

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	2⅝	CabCab For		16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27	15⅛	Cabot Cp .92	126	62	20⅞	19⅞	20½	+ 1¼
3⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind		36	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	8	36	5⅛	4⅞	5	
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl		40	3½	3⅜	3½	
16½	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	8	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
15⅛	7⅛	Callahn .30r	14	370	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Camrn Brn		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	26¼	CamRL .60a	20	133	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	27⅜	CamSp 1.24	12	260	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
37½	32	CanSouRy 3	6	250	40½	48½	40½	+ 3½
17⅛	13¼	CdnPac .86e	6	88	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	8	7	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
43	22	CapCit Com	15	29	43½	43	43	
38⅝	21⅝	Cap Hold .34	15	536	27	25⅞	25⅞	— 1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CapIr Mtg		8	2	2	2	— ⅛
47⅛	28¼	Carbor 1.70	7	31	47½	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	5	9	12½	12½	12½	
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z58	57½	57½	57½	
6⅛	4⅝	CaroFrg .28	69	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	8	364	18⅛	18	18⅛	
25½	24⅛	CarP pf2.67		23	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
24⅞	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	80	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
13½	6⅞	carrCp .52	39	129	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅝	CarrGn .90e		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 10.)

New Issue
June 27, 1975

All of these bonds having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

INTERNATIONAL BANK
FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D. C.

DM 250,000,000.–
8¼% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1975, due 1983

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
WORLDBANK

Interest: 8¼ % p. a., payable on July 1 of each year
Redemption: on July 1, 1983 at par
Issue Price: 100 %

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Berliner Disconto Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Bank für Handel und Industrie
Aktiengesellschaft

Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt
Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser
Badische Bank
Badische Kommunale Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft – Frankfurter Bank –
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Bremer Landesbank
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormals Hans W. Petersen
Delbrück & Co.
Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Deutsche Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.
Conrad Hinrich Donner
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Hallbaum, Maier & Co.
Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Handelsbank Heilbronn AG
Handels- und Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft
Hardy & Co. G.m.b.H.
Georg Hauck & Sohn
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Landesbank Saar – Girozentrale
Landesbank und Girozentrale Schleswig-Holstein
Merck, Finck & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
National-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Oldenburgische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Reuschel & Co.
Rheinische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Gebr. Röchling Bank
Saarländische Kreditbank Aktiengesellschaft
Karl Schmidt Bankgeschäft
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Schwäbische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bankhaus Friedrich Simon Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
J. H. Stein
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Württembergische Bank
Württembergische Landeskommunalbank – Girozentrale –

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 26, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3200	Abby Glen	340	340	340	— 5
7195	Abitibi	$10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
1475	Acklands	$16½	16⅛	16½	— ¼
466	Acres Ltd	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
6850	Agnico E	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15433	Alta Gas A	$12⅞	12	12	— ⅝
300	Algo Cent	$13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
1490	Alliance B	$5¼	5	5	— ⅛
700	Alminex	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
1765	Alco A	$20⅞	20	20⅛	+ ¼
5640	BP Can	$14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
1500	Banister C	$9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
5993	Bank N S	$45⅛	44½	45⅛	+ ½
7913	Bell Canad	$44⅞	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
570	Belh Cop A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1803	Block Bros	310	305	310	+ 5
3500	Bovis Cor	130	127	130	+ 2
9600	Bralor Res	242	237	242	+ 5
400	Bramalea	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6000	Brameda	76	76	76	— 3
1100	BC Forest	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
1095	BC Phone	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
1600	Brunswk	390	350	390	+ 5
700	Budd Auto	480	475	480	
1730	Burns Fds	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
8034	Cad Frv	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
1100	Cal Pow A	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
2900	Camflo	$14½	14⅝	14½	
1400	Campau A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
2020	C Pakrs C	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
7235	Can Perm	$19⅝	19½	19½	
1528	C Tung	310	305	310	+ 5
440	C Cablesy	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
200	Cdn Cel	485	480	480	— 5
200	CGE	$21½	21	21	— ½
11454	C Ind Gas	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
1773	Cdn Tire A	$48⅞	48¼	48½	+ ¼
800	C Utilies	$9⅞	9½	9½	
100	Canbra	260	260	260	
3210	Cassiar	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
2800	Celanese	475	450	475	+ 30
8250	Chieftan D	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
11025	Coch Will	97	93	95	— 3
1550	C Holiday I	350	335	350	+ 15
2100	Con Bldg	305	305	305	+ 5
1000	C Rambler	141	141	141	+ 1
2832	Con Distrb	410	405	410	
13105	Cons Gas	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ½
5500	Conwest	370	320	370	+ 50
2500	Craigmt	445	435	445	+ 20
7325	Crush Intl	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
5065	Ienison	$59½	59	59½	+ ¼
1430	Dicknsn	$9⅛	9	9⅛	
3295	Dofasco A	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
3300	Dom Store	$16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
1600	Dylex L A	$8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
1200	East Mal	390	370	390	
200	Electro A	$5	5	5	— ⅛
27150	Emco	$8	7⅝	8	+ ½
10475	Falcon C	$6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
8153	Falcon	$36	34½	35½	+ 1½
1100	Fed Ind A	435	430	435	+ 20
600	Francana	$9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
10000	Gnt Masct	67	65	67	+ 3
22100	Gibralter	$5⅛	490	5	+ 5
400	Goodyear	$13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
2700	Granduc	105	97	105	+ 5
332	Gt Oil Sds	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ½
530	GL Paper	$24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
1675	Grayhnd	$17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
1045	Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2400	Hambro C	172	165	172	+ 2
6312	Hawker S	$6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
657	Hayes D A	$6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅞
2800	Houston O	155	150	155	+ 5
1142	H Bay Co	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
1400	Huron Eri	$24½	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
1700	IAC	$19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
1705	In'and Gas	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1700	Int Mogul	320	299	320	+ 25
2825	Intpr Pipe	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ½
50	Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
200	Jannock	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
24325	Kaiser Re	$11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
5100	Keps Tran	320	310	310	— 5
1663	Kerr A A	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
2910	Koffler	350	330	330	— 10
1276	Labatt A	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
75	Lab Min	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
700	LOnt Cem	330	325	325	
11	Liberian	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
100	Lob Co B	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
200	Loeb M	310	300	310	+ 20
100	Mclan H A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
14775	MB Ltd	$22¼	21½	21½	— ⅝
1600	Madsen	58	57	57	
600	M Lf Mills	$25	25	25	
100	Matigmi	$16	16	16	+ ½
5	McGraw H	450	450	450	+ 30
450	Met Stores	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
9500	Moore	$51¼	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅝
100	Murphy	$5	5	5	+ 10
2615	Noranda A	$36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅜
4884	Nor Elect	$28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ½
1350	OSF Ind	335	330	335	— 5
3155	goshawa o	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
1625	Pamour	$7⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
1950	PanCan P	$14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
3300	Pembin A	365	355	355	+ 10
19	Petrofina	$20½	20½	20½	— ½
1151	Pine Point	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
1200	Pitts C	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
50	Placer	$18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
8504	Que Sturg	320	310	315	— 5
2525	Rayrock	85	85	85	+ 4
700	Redpath A	$21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
50	Reed Osir A	$7	7	7	+ ½
350	Reichhold	$21½	21½	21½	+ ½
1864	Revnu Prp	90	90	90	
300	Rothman	$10½	10½	10½	— ¼
5700	Scotts	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15275	Shell Can	$17½	17⅛	17½	+ ½
2468	Sherritt A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9760	Siebens	$12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
13456	Simpsons	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
400	Simpson S	$10½	10½	10½	+ ½
625	Slater Stl	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
3203	Slat W Can	$9	9	9	
475	Southm A	$27½	26⅞	27½	+ 1
700	St Brodcst	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6683	Stelco A	$28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
36800	Steep R	145	140	140	— 2
3800	Sundale O	$5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
300	Tara	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
3300	Teck Cor A	265	265	265	+ 5
930	Teck Cor B	240	235	240	+ 15
8120	Teledyne	$6	5½	6	+ ½
1175	Texaco	$30	29½	30	+ ⅜
100	Thom N A	$14	14	14	+ ⅛
2420	Tor Dm Bk	$44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
4001	Traders A	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
2000	Trans Mt	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	
10044	TrCan PL	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
78	Un Carbid	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
5399	Un Gas	$8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1005	Union Oil	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2270	U Keno	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
19500	U Siscoe	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ½
2500	Upp Can	135	125	125	
550	Van Der	410	410	410	— 10
23610	Voyager P	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25	Wstburne	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
7300	West Mine	236	225	236	+ 16
100	Wstnhse	$17½	17½	17½	+ ½
4050	Weston	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
606	Willroy	140	135	135	— 5
1800	Woodwd A	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
8250	Yk Bear	205	198	205	+ 10
1000	Yukon C	90	80	90	+ 3

Total sales 2,642,612 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1484	Algoma	$ 25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
9055	Bank Mont	$ 16⅝	16⅛	16½	
1000	Bombard	380	375	375	— 5
3800	Can Cement	$ 10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2200	Cdn Ind Pow	$ 14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
165	Con Bath	$ 26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
176	Dom Bridge	$ 24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
600	Fncl Col	155	155	155	
451	Imasco	$ 30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ½
1000	Molson A	$ 19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
200	Molson B	$ 17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
130	Power Cp	$ 8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
880	Price Co	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
100	Rolland A	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4865	Royal Bank	$ 33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
1000	Zellers	$ 7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛

Total sales 688,257 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices June 26, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Ban kand Trust		
Bankam	45⅝	45¾
1st Bk Sy	48¾	49R
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartf NC	18½	19
Midl Bks	21¼	22¼
Shaw Co	32½	34
U Va Bks	17⅝	18⅛
Va N Bnk	17½	18½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	21	21½
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	3¾	4½
AVM Cp	2½	3¼
Acushnt	10½	12
Addisn W	10⅛	10⅝
Adv Ros	2⅛	2⅝
Alberts	4⅞	5E
gvlico Inc	7¾	8¼
Allyn Bac	5⅛	5½
A El Lab	1½	1¾
Am Exp	43⅝	44⅛
Am Finl	10⅞	11¼
Am Furn	2¾	3⅛
Am Greet	13⅝	14¼
Am Telev	16½	17¼
Am Weld	11½	12½
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5¼	5⅝
Ard May	1¼	2
ArkWIG	17½	18
Arvida	6⅞	6⅞
AsCC Bol	13½	14¼
AtlGas Lf	14¼	14⅝
Baird At	5	5⅝
Balt PntC	9½	10¼
Bang Hy	13	13½
Bkem Rlt	7¼	7¾
Bassett F	17⅞	18½
Bayls Mk	8⅝	9⅛
Beeline F	5⅝	5⅞
Betz Lab	41¼	45
Bibb Co	8⅝	9⅛
Bird Son	50	52
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
Blck Hills	35	37
Bonza Int	3⅛	3⅝
Booz AH	4½	4⅞
Braden	4½	5
Brinks	12½	13
Brks Sca	14⅝	15⅛
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	7⅛	7⅝
Buckeye	9⅛	9¾
Burn Sim	7½	8
CalWSv	26½	27½
Campl Ch	1⅝	2
Conrad H	1¾	2¼
Cap Swst	4⅝	5⅛
Capln Air	1½	1¾
Cap Tec	3	3¼
Care Co	1½	2¼
CenVt PS	12½	12⅞
Chm Les	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	8¼	9¼
Chi Bridg	84	85½
Chltn Cp	2¾	3⅝
ChrisSe	121½	124½
Circle F	2	2¾
CtznUt A	30½	31
CtznUt B	29⅞	30⅛
Clark Mf	26½	27½
Clow Cp	8⅞	9⅝
Colu Vent	3	4
Com Clr	18	19
Coml Sh	24	25½
Comw Pa	25	25¾
Con Pap	41½	42½
Craw Co	32	33½
Cross Co	12½	13¼
Cullr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	5⅝	6⅛
Data Dsn	3	3⅝
Data 100	13¾	14¼
Davt Inc	25½	27½
Decor In	1⅞	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	45¼	46¼
Delhi Oil	3	3⅛
DeLux C	34½	35¼
Det CanT	11½	12¼
Det InlBr	29¾	30¼
MEWEY El	½	1
Diam Cry	10⅞	11½
Dixn Cru	16	16¾
Docutel	9½	9⅝
Dollar G	6½	6⅞
Dorch G	10½	10⅝
Dow Jone	29½	30½
Doyle DB	11¼	11¾
Dunkin D	4⅞	5¼
Durlron	17	18
Eberln In	3⅝	4¼
Econ Lab	33⅞	34¼
oelPas El	11	11⅛
Elba Syst	5	5⅝
Elder Be	5	5⅝
Elec Nucl	10⅝	11⅛
Elec Mod	1⅛	1⅞
Energy C	5⅛	5⅝
Entwstl	2	2¾
Equty Oil	17⅞	17⅝
Erie Tec	7	9
Ethan Al	20½	21¼
Fab Tek	1⅛	1½
Fingrht	1⅞	2⅛
Fst Bost	21½	22¼
Ficknor	19⅝	20⅛
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	14⅝	15
Frmlgll	¾	1⅛
Fcfomat	8⅞	9¼
Frkln Cp	4	4½
Frnkln El	7¼	7¾
Frnd Ice	25½	26⅛
Gov EFin	10½	11
Graph Cn	16	16½
Green Mt	8⅝	8⅞
Gry Adv	7	7½
Gulf Intst	7⅝	8⅛
Gyrodn	3⅝	4⅛
Harper R	9½	10
Henred F	16½	17¼
Hoover	13⅝	14⅛
Horiz Res	3¼	4⅛
Huck Mfg	5½	5⅞
Huds Pap	22	23⅛
Hyatt Cp	5⅛	5⅞
Hyatt Int	4⅝	5⅛
Ind Nuclr	2⅝	4⅛
Infra Ind	1⅞	2⅛
Intrmk In	1½	2
Intrmt G	12⅞	13⅛
InBk Wsh	3½	3⅞
IaSou Ut	22¼	22⅞
Jamsby	13	13¾
Jiffy Fds	1⅜	1¾
Joslyn M	17⅛	17⅝
KMS Ind	4	4⅜
okaisr Sll	38¾	39¼
KaisStl pf	18⅝	19⅛
Kalvar	4⅞	5⅛
Kaman A	19⅛	19⅝
Kampg A	4⅝	5¼
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	1	1½
Kear Tr	6⅞	7¼
Kelly Svc	12⅛	12⅞
Keuff Ess	13⅝	14⅛
Kaye Flb	13⅝	14⅛
Key CusF	4⅝	4⅞
King Inf	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	12¾	13⅝
Lance In	23½	24¼
Land Res	⅞	1¼
Leadv Cp	1⅜	2⅛
Lin Bcast	8⅝	9⅛
Loa Etrn	3	3⅛
Madisn G	13¼	13¾
Mal Rity	1⅜	1⅝
Malikrt	52½	53⅛
Manor C	3⅛	3⅝
Marlt Frt	6⅞	7⅝
Maui LP	9	9⅛
McCor	37¼	38⅛
McQuay	10½	11¼
Measur	25¼	25¾
Medtrn	39	39⅝
Merid In	2¼	2⅝
Mdlsx W	12⅝	13½
Midid Ca	1⅝	2⅛
Midw Gt	13⅝	14⅜
Millipr	55½	57¼
Minor In	3⅞	4⅛
Minn Gas	18⅞	19⅛
Miss Vl G	13	14
Mrs S Pie	11	11⅛
Mont Col	7⅝	8
Moore P	9⅛	10⅛
Moore S	19½	20⅛
Motch M	3⅞	3⅝
Mot Club	3⅞	4⅛
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Co	5	5⅝
Nat G&O	8⅝	9⅛
Nat Lib	3⅝	4
N Patent	12⅝	13
N SecRsh	3⅞	4⅝
Natnw Rl	5½	6½
NJ Nat G	13	13⅛
Nielsn A	21⅛	22⅛
Nielsn B	23½	24
NoCar Gs	9	9⅝
N Eur Oil	29¼	30
Nortrp Kl	23½	24⅛
NW NatG	8	8⅝
NW TTUSv	13⅝	18
Noxel Cp	12½	13⅛
Ogilvy M	20⅞	21½
Ohio Ferr	14	14⅛
Oil Shale	4⅛	4⅝
Ormont	4⅛	5⅛
Otter TP	18⅞	19⅜
Over NA	2	2⅛
Pabst Br	25⅛	28⅝
PacGa R	25⅜	26⅛
Pakco	1	1⅜
Park Dr	21¾	22⅜
Parks H	2½	3
Pauley P	6	6⅝
Pearl Mf	16½	17¼
Pa Enter	14⅝	15¼
PnzlOff B	10L	10½
Pepsi BW	6	6½
Petrolit	81½	83
Pettibon	21¾	22¾
Philip L	10	10¼
Piedmt A	4⅛	4⅝
Pinkrtn	38¼	39
Plon HIB	30⅞	31⅛
Pistilla	2¼	3
Possis Cp	2⅛	3
Progrp	2⅞	3⅛
Pub S NC	9⅛	9⅝
P Bennet	45⅝c	46
Qual Inns	2	2½
Ragen Pr	3	3⅝
Rahall C	4⅞	5⅛
Raych Cp	239	244
Raymnd	9¼	10¼
Recog Eq	9	9⅛
Road Ex	43¾	44½
Robin M	8½	9⅛
Roberts J	3¼	4¼
Roseion	3½	4¼
Rouse	4	4¼
Rus Stov	16⅛	17
Sadlier	1⅝	1⅞
Scan Dat	1⅞	2
Scripps H	18½	20
Sels Dell	4	4⅞
Seneca Sn	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	33⅛	34
Snap Tls	30⅝	31½
Solid Sta	13	14
S Cal Wat	12⅝	12⅞
Sw Gs Cp	9½	9⅞
Sw El Sv	14½	15¼
Standyn	15⅛	16
Std Regis	17¼	18
Stan HPd	9½	11
Sterig Str	4	4½
Strawb Cl	22½	23
Suedal F	2⅞	3⅜
Super El	5¼	5⅝
TIME DC	5⅝	6⅛
Tampax	36⅞	37⅛
Taylr Wt	18⅝	19⅛
Tech Pub	7½	8⅛
Techcre	17⅝	18⅛
Tecum P	36½	38½
Tennant	27	29
Tifny Co	7⅛	7⅝
Transo O	12	12½
Trico Pd	24½	26½
Trim OG	2⅝	3
Tyson F	12⅝	12⅞
Un McGil	10⅛	11
US Bnknt	4	4⅜
US TrkLn	13⅜	13T
Up Pen P	19	19⅛
Valley Gs	6⅞	7⅛
VanD Alr	8⅛	9
Vance S	2⅝	3¼
Velcro	6⅝	7⅜
Ventron	23¼	24
Wads Pu	6⅝	7⅛
Wsh NG	10⅞	11⅛
Webb Re	8½	9
Weco Dvl	1⅞	2⅛
Weight W	6⅞	7⅛
Weldtrn	1⅛	1½
Wellng M	8½	9
Well Gar	4	4½
Walsoch	3⅛	4½
Wstn Mtg	2⅛	2¾
Wesimd	49¾	58½
Wisc PL	17¼	17⅝
Wdwrd L	19⅞	20¼
Wright W	4½	4¼
ZionUt B	17⅝	18½

Market Summary

June 26, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Texaco Inc	869,700	26⅞	— ½
Varian Asso	450,400	15⅞	— 1¾
Braniff Int	326,300	7⅝	+ ¼
Merrill Lyn	313,200	17⅞	+ ⅛
Ramada In	285,700	5	+ ⅛
Johns Manv	275,600	22⅝	+ ¼
Am Motors	212,100	6⅛	+ ½
Pamida Inc	192,900	8½	+ ⅝
Helme Prod	179,900	13½	+ ⅜
FedNat Mtg	169,500	16½	— ½
Atlas Corp	168,900	4⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Motors	158,600	47⅛	+ 1⅛
Gen Elec	155,900	51⅞	+ 1
Searle GD	155,800	20¾	— ⅛
Occiden Pet	153,100	18⅝	— ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	24.56	21.61
Advances	846	847
Declines	584	571
Unchanged	417	430
Total Issues	1847	1848
New 1975 highs	207	203
New 1975 lows	1	1

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
BasinPet Cp	151,400	8⅞	+ 1
UV Ind wt	108,300	6	+ ⅝
Solitron	76,500	5⅛	
Crutchr Res	72,000	8	— ⅛
AtlasCp wt	66,300	2½	+ ⅛
Champ Ho	56,900	4⅛	— ⅛
HoustOil M	53,600	26½	— 1
Varo Inc	52,200	5½	+ ⅞
Syntex Corp	51,300	40⅞	— ⅛
Earth Rsrcs	46,700	15½	+ ⅝

Approx. total stock sales 3,350,000
Stock sales year ago 1,329,230

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
92.84	92.13	92.70	+0.42

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	873.83	883.37	866.55	874.14	+ 1.41
20 Trn	168.80	171.21	167.45	169.90	+ 1.31
15 Util	86.49	87.14	85.79	86.34	— 0.2
65 Stk	265.77	268.64	263.49	266.06	+ 0.58

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	107.36	105.29	106.36	+.27
15 Railroads	39.54	38.72	39.20	+.20
40 Utilities	45.76	44.91	45.19	—.28
500 Stocks	95.72	93.88	94.81	+.19

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	50.82	50.48	50.62	+.11
Industrials	56.35	55.91	56.11	+.17
Transportation	32.83	32.32	32.80	+.17
Utilities	33.96	33.88	33.87	—.08
Finance	54.29	54.07	54.07	+.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	Short*
June 25	223,310	436,861	2,600
June 24	255,220	494,626	1,810
June 23	241,124	426,328	2,664
June 20	232,742	446,853	4,656
June 19	189,450	369,541	6,587
June 18	179,343	334,695	9,781

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1975

J.S. Trade urplus Near ecord Level

g Decline Cited Imports of Oil

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP). a drop of nearly 21 per cent the volume of imported oil ped the U.S. foreign trade sit reach a near-record sur- s in May, the government re- ted today.

The Commerce Department d the trade surplus amounted $1.05 billion. That compared to $536.8-million surplus in April, l was only slightly below rch's record $1.38-billion sur- s.

lo far this year, the U.S. for- n trade account is in surplus $3.7 billion, compared to a def- of $3.3 billion over the whole last year.

Imports Reduced

fficials originally expected a ord trade deficit this year, the worldwide recession has en more sharply into U.S. im- ts than into its exports. The ult has been to provide the nestic economy with more supt than originally expected n foreign trading activities.

he latest monthly surplus, the nmerce Department figures wed, came despite the fourth secutive monthly drop in ex- ts, this time by 5 per cent.

mports, however, dropped even re severely, by 11.5 per cent. he volume of oil imported ped by 20.9 per cent, despite fact that President Ford ed to $2 on June 1 the tariff every barrel of foreign oil. en Mr. Ford initially imposed tariff, importers stepped up veries to beat the levy.

Oil Cost Up 17.8%

espite the latest drop, how- r, the volume of oil imports far this year is 4.1 per cent ad of a year ago at the same e. The value—$10.7 billion—is per cent ahead.

nports of iron and steel were $140.5 million in May. Im- s of nonferrous metals, iron transportation equipment sugar also were down.

xports of corn slipped $105.9 lion, and declines in chemi- , agricultural products, mili- aircraft and manufactured ds overcame increased exports civilian aircraft, rice, motor icles and other products.

tch End Dollar Quote

MSTERDAM, June 26 (Reu-).—Amsterdam stocks quoted U.S. or Canadian dollars will quoted in guilders, as of 15, the Amsterdam Stock hange Association says. The e completes the changeover uilder quotation for all stocks the Bourse.

J.K. Sets Cost of Stake in Oil

ONDON, June 26 (Reuters).— British government estimated ay that it will cost between 0 million and £500 million next r to buy its way into a con- lling share of North Sea oil. Inder Secretary for Energy n Smith gave the figure to liament in response to angry nservative requests for infor- ion on the costs of state take- proposals.

r. Smith said the figure was d on an assumption that th Sea oil should reach a flow etween 20 and 25 million tons year. This is about a quar- of Britain's present oil needs. nservative spokesman Patrick in attacked the government's lans as extravagant proposals ch could only intensify Brit- s short-term economic prob- .

e government announced yes- ay that four oil companies agreed in principle to 51 cent state participation in r North Sea fields.

arold Lever, economic ad- to Prime Minister Harold on, told the House of Com- mons that the British companies, Burmah Oil, Tricentrol and Blackfriars Oil, together with Deminex AG of West Germany, have all agreed in principle to handing over a majority holding.

The four companies account for only a small proportion of the total North Sea effort. Still to be negotiated are arrangements with giant concerns like Esso and Mobil.

West Germany's Trade Shows Wider Surplus

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 26 (Reuters).—West Germany achieved another huge foreign trade surplus in May, with exports exceeding imports by 3.25 billion deutsche marks, the Federal Statistics Office announced today.

The surplus was higher than the 2.81 billion DM recorded in April but fell short of the May 1974 figure of 4.88 billion DM, the office said.

Last year, when exports rose sharply but a stagnating domestic economy kept imports down, the surpluses broke all previous records despite the higher cost of oil imports.

Otmar Emminger, vice-president of the Bundesbank, said yesterday that this year exports were likely to decline in real terms—after allowing for the effects of inflation—by 4 to 6 per cent. The Economics Ministry recently predicted a drop of around 3 per cent.

Imports in May were worth 14.247 billion DM, 16 per cent lower than in April and 11 per cent lower than in May, 1974.

Exports totaled 17.5 billion DM, a drop of 11 per cent from April and of 17 per cent from last May.

With so-called invisibles taken into account, West Germany had a current-account balance-of-payments surplus of 1.1 billion DM in May, according to provisional figures released by the statistics office. This was slightly higher than in April but the corresponding surplus in May last year was more than three times as big.

This country's habitual foreign trade surpluses are usually partly offset by deficits in invisibles, which include transport, insurance, tourism and remittances of cash by the two million foreign workers to their home countries.

For the first five months of the year, the trade surplus declined to 16.61 billion DM from 22.75 billion in the 1973 period.

During the same period, the current account registered a preliminary surplus of 7.2 billion DM, down from a surplus of 12.571 billion DM in the 1974 period.

Japan Output Rises 0.8% During Month

TOKYO, June 26 (AP-DJ).—Japan's industrial production rose in May—the third consecutive monthly gain.

The index registered a seasonally-adjusted 111.7 for May on the 1970-based index, up 0.8 per cent from April. However, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry noted yesterday that these provisional figures were 15.3 per cent below the year-earlier level.

The shipments index (1970 equals 100) ended a three-month advance, registering 114.5 last month after seasonal adjustment, down 2.5 per cent from April and down 11.8 per cent from a year earlier. Ministry officials said that excluding ship deliveries, which fluctuate widely, the May shipment index fell only 0.8 per cent from April. The decline was considered a reaction to the preceding three consecutive gains rather than a sign of another downturn in the economy.

The index of producers' inventories registered a provisional 158.5 after seasonal adjustment last month, up 0.3 per cent from April and up 11 per cent from a year earlier. The small advance came after the index had declined sharply during the four preceding months.

The provisional May inventory-sales ratio was 158.5, up 2.8 per cent from April.

The provisional figures are consistent with earlier indications of the nature of Japan's current economic recovery. Demand is picking up moderately in the consumer sector, but sales of industrial goods are lagging.

Assets Sold For Firm to Make Payout

TOKYO, June 26 (AP-DJ).—Toyo Kogyo Co., maker of Mazda rotary engine autos, has sold assets to continue paying a dividend in the half year ended April, when the firm's operations produced substantial losses.

Toyo Kogyo reported today net profit of 1.5 billion yen ($5 million) for the April term, down from 2.03 billion yen for the preceding six months and down from 6.44 billion yen a year earlier.

Operating losses totaled 8.47 billion yen in the period compared with a 2.31-billion-yen operating loss in the October term and a 9.78-billion-yen operating profit in the six months ended April 1974.

Transactions other than those strictly related to operations brought the loss total to 11.09 billion yen in the April period against a 226-million-yen loss in the October half and a 6.18-billion-yen profit a year earlier.

To arrive at a net profit, the company disposed of buildings, land and securities yielding a net 15.9 billion yen in the April term, officials said.

This allowed the company to pay a dividend of 2 yen a share, down from 2.5 yen for the October half and down from 4 yen a year earlier.

Plessey Profit Drops

LONDON, June 26 (AP-DJ).—Plessey Ltd. said yesterday that net profit before extraordinary items fell by 10.3 per cent in the third quarter ended March 31.

The electronics concern said net earnings totaled £5.2 million in the period, down from £5.8 million in the same period a year earlier.

In the nine months ended March 31 Plessey earned £14.8 million, down from £15.1 million a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter totaled £112.3 million and in the nine months £318.9 million.

Plessey said it has changed its fiscal year to end on March 31 instead of June 30. The company set a final dividend for the year of 0.87293 pence, making a total of 3.02293 pence for the year.

Plessey said its equipment businesses, particularly electronic equipment, had long order backlogs and performed well both domestically and abroad.

But it said these improvements were more than offset by a drop in demand for components and consumer products caused by the world recession and the political upheaval in Portugal.

Herstatt Lenders Receive Payment

COLOGNE, June 26 (Reuters).—Bank and local authority creditors of Bankhaus Herstatt, which collapsed exactly a year ago today, will be paid half their settlement quota and possibly more at the start of July, the settlement manager and liquidator said today.

Domestic banks stand to get back 45 per cent of their deposits and foreign banks and local authorities 55 per cent under last December's settlement terms.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

I-T-E Imperial Bid Discussed

I-T-E Imperial Corp., a U.S. maker of distribution and control equipment, and Combustion Engineering are discussing a take-over by Combustion through an exchange of stock valued at up to $211.8 million. Under the proposed terms, I-T-E shareholders would receive 0.46 share of Combustion common for each of the 8.1 million shares outstanding. Combustion Engineering produces energy equipment, including fossil-fueled and nuclear steam generating systems, and process equipment. It also designs petroleum, chemical and petrochemical facilities.

Bowater Plans Rights Issue

Bowater Corp., the U.K. paper company, plans a one-for-six rights issue at 115 pence per share to raise £22.57 million. Loan stock holders will receive five new shares for every £66 of 7 per cent convertible stock at the same price. The proceeds will be used to increase its equity base so as to maintain a proper balance between shareholders' funds and borrowed money and to support the financing required for the group's overseas investments, Bowater says. It adds that although profits for 1975 are unlikely to be as high as 1974 (when pretax profit totaled £59.5 million), the long-term prospects are encouraging. (Bowater says the offering will not be made to North American shareholders as it was not considered practical to register the new shares in the United States and Canada. The rights to which these shareholders would have been entitled to will be sold in London and the proceeds distributed to the North American shareholders.

Nissan Expects Lower Profit

Nissan Motor expects net profit in the current half year ending Sept. 30 to be a little less than the 10.25-billion yen ($34.7 million) reported for the preceding six months. Executive managing director Masataka Okuma says the outlook for the whole of the fiscal year will depend predominantly on the domestic sales trend. If sales fall heavily in the second half, it may be necessary to curtail production levels, which could have a very serious influence on profits, he warns. Domestic vehicle sales in the first half are expected to total 570,000 units, a slight fall from 575,000 in the preceding six months, but a strong rise from 439,000 in the same period last year. But second-half sales are likely to fall substantially from the first half because prices of new models will be raised by an average of about 10 per cent, Mr. Okuma says.

U.S. to Boost Flight Simulators

The U.S. Air Force plans to spend more than $1 billion on ground-flight training simulators over the next five years, a tenfold increase over the last five years. The simulators will help meet a Defense Department goal of saving jet fuel by a 25-per-cent reduction of pilot flight training in aircraft by 1981, officials say. Singer Co., Mc Donnell-Douglas and Goodyear are the main suppliers of Air Force simulators. Lockheed, Northrop and Boeing are also considering entering the market. General Electric and the British firm of Redifon also make important subsystems, the officials add.

Cites Confidence in Strong Economic Recovery

Simon Rules Out U.S. Tax Cut Extension

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP).—The Ford administration is so confident of a strong economic recovery in the last half of this year that it now believes that an extension of the 1975 tax cut is "not required," Treasury Secretary William Simon said yesterday.

He predicted that the July-September quarter would register a positive gain in real gross national product, ending the recession that began in the fourth quarter of 1973. Since then, there have been five straight quarters of sharp economic decline.

For the current three-month period ending June 30, there will either be a fractional loss or a tiny gain in real GNP, according to government officials.

In a wide-ranging discussion with reporters, Mr. Simon also:

● Predicted that Mr. Ford would not remove the second dollar of oil import taxes because of the threat of higher oil cartel prices this fall. "Why should we fall prey to (their) blackmail?" he asked.

● Reiterated the government's intention to seek long-term tax relief for business to stimulate investment, but conceded that "a break for business" would have to be coupled with "some populist measures."

His optimism on the economy followed a statement Sunday by Council of Economic Advisers chairman Alan Greenspan that the recession was over, for all practical purposes.

But Mr. Simon went a step farther by suggesting that "as business begins to pick up, unemployment will decline faster than simplistic econometric models would suggest."

The administration's current projections call for an unemployment rate close to 8 per cent for most of next year, dropping to about 7.5 per cent at the end of 1976. The monthly rate in May was 9.2 per cent.

Mr. Simon said that the question of further tax cuts, which have been recommended by many private economists, had been discussed in the President's economic policy board. No senior adviser on the board, he said, believes that additional tax cuts will be needed to stimulate the economy.

N.Y. Price Rise Curbed in Day's Trading

NEW YORK, June 26 (IHT).—Prices closed slightly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today, although below their best levels of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.41 points to 874.16. It was ahead more than 6 points at its high for the day. Advancing issues outran declines by about 845 to 590.

At 874.16, the Dow Jones industrial average is at a new high for the year, topping its previous high of 858.73 registered on May 14.

Volume totaled 24.56 million shares compared with 21.61 million shares yesterday.

Brokers attributed some buying interest to the report of a gain in the leading economic indicator in May.

Brokers added that the market was held back by a continuing increase in short-term money market rates, including rates on Treasury bills and federal funds.

Helme Products, among the volume leaders, gained 3/8 to 13 1/2. Helme said its board voted to recommend acceptance of the latest General Cigar tender offer of $13.25 cash for each share of Helme's common stock. The stock of General Cigar fell 1/2 to 13 3/4.

Varian Associates, also active, declined 1 3/4 to 15 7/8, reversing a recent uptrend.

I-T-E Imperial climbed 1 1/8 to 21, but Combustion Engineering lost 1 3/4 to 55 1/8. Combustion Engineering said it is holding talks with I-T-E with a view toward a possible merger of the two companies.

Skyline lost a point to 22 1/4, with Fleetwood Enterprises off 1 1/8 to 15 3/8. The mobile-home industry received bearish comment in a published report, in which some analysts trimmed their earnings projections for some firms.

Eastern Gas & Fuel surrendered 2 1/2 to 44 1/4. It announced a three-for-two stock split and an increase in the cash dividend.

General Motors rose 1 1/8 to 47 1/8 in its group, while Du Pont gained 1 1/8 to 129 1/8 in the chemicals.

Texaco was the most active issue on the Big Board, closing at 26 5/8, down 1/2. A block of 600,000 shares of the issue traded at 26 1/2.

Merrill Lynch advanced 1/8 to 17 7/8 in heavy turnover. The company forecast its "best second quarter" on record.

Federal Co. gained 1 1/4 to 19 1/4. The company reported sharply higher fourth-quarter net.

A block of 235,000 shares of Johns-Manville traded at 22, off 1/8, with the issue closing at 22 3/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 8.42 to 92.70.

The most active issue was Basin Petroleum, up 1 to 8 7/8 on volume of 151,400 shares.

Also active were UV Industries warrants, up 3/4 to 6; Solitron Devices, unchanged at 5 1/4; Crutcher Resources, off 1/4 to 8, and Atlas warrants, up 3/8 to 2 1/2.

Bonds closed sharply lower in fairly quiet trading, following a strong opening.

Dealers said the market traded up as much as 3/4 point in places early in the session before reacting later in the day, following the high level of interest at yesterday's Treasury auction of 4-year notes. This attracted bids of $5.4 billion for $1.75 billion of notes.

In Chicago, soybean futures advanced nearly 5 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade but wheat futures lost as much and corn was down 2 1/2 cents.

Soybean meal came under liquidation in contrast to soybeans and lost nearly $3 a ton, while soybean oil advanced about 50 points, or 1/2 cent a pound. Oats were down 1 cent.

Kaiser Lifts Aluminum Prices By an Average of 2.7 Per Cent

OAKLAND, Calif., June 26 (AP-DJ).—Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. said yesterday it is raising the prices on most of its aluminum products an average of 2.7 per cent.

In Washington, the government's wage-price monitoring agency reacted quickly and angrily to the announcement. Albert Rees, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, said that the agency was seriously concerned about the move and added that he had requested a "complete explanation and justification" from the company.

He also said the council will be "watching with great interest to see whether this increase is followed by other aluminum producers."

The increases apply to most domestic primary aluminum and fabricated products and, with some exceptions, amount to two cents a pound, effective July 7. The price for aluminum can stock and cans is not being increased.

In Pittsburgh, a spokesman for Aluminum Co. of America, the largest U.S. producer, declined to comment. In Richmond, Va., a spokesman for Reynolds Metals, the second-biggest maker, said only that "we'll be studying the move."

The wage-price council cannot do much to get Kaiser to rescind any price increases. The agency does not have authority to prohibit or change a price increase and it can only attempt to "jawbone" a company into reconsidering its price action.

Kaiser said that demand is beginning to "show signs of improvement" and that this trend should continue "throughout this year and next."

U.S. Leading Index Up For 3d Month in Row

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. government's composite index of leading economic indicators climbed in May for the third successive month, providing a firm signal that the business recovery is under way.

The Commerce Department said its recently revised index, which combines various business barometers that often foreshadow economic trends, rose 2.1 per cent last month to 95.9 per cent of the 1967 average from a downward revised 93.9 per cent in April, when the index rose 3 per cent.

The April increase, initially reported as a record 4.2 per cent, was adjusted to reflect additional data. The April rise now matches the record 3-per-cent increase of June 1958.

It was the first time the index had risen over three successive months since the last quarter of 1972. Before a 1.1-per-cent March increase, the index had dropped 11 straight months.

In May, eight of the 10 indicators now available showed increases from April, while the other two, the layoff rate and the average work week, were unchanged.

Improving in May were vendor performance, change in total liquid assets, change in sensitive prices, orders for plant and equipment measured in 1967 dollars, stocks prices, the money balance in constant dollars, new factory orders in constant dollars, and building permits.

Many economists believe that a three-month rise of the business indicators after a prolonged decline means that an economic rebound has begun.

Assistant Commerce Secretary James Pate said yesterday the May rise "reinforces the strong evidence of improvement in economic conditions and the developing economic recovery." He said that, historically, three consecutive monthly increases in the index after a prolonged slide "constitute strong evidence of the end of a decline in overall economic activity."

Since last February, the index has climbed 6.3 per cent and is currently at its highest since last November's 96.8 per cent. However, it is still almost 25 per cent below the June 1973 peak of 126.6 per cent.

The May index was the second using the recently revised list of leading indicators. The department said that if the previous composite index were still being used, it would have increased 1.3 per cent in May. The revisions were intended to reduce the impact of price fluctuations.

California Suing 11 Oil Companies For Price Fixing

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 (AP-DJ).—The State of California filed an anti-trust suit against 11 major oil companies today, alleging they conspired to restrain trade in the petroleum business.

The action claims the defendants conspired and eliminated competition in the production of crude oil and sale of refined petroleum products, fixed prices of crude on the refined products and allocated customers among themselves in bidding on petroleum contracts.

The suit asks that the defendants be enjoined from continuing the alleged violations and that they be required to sell or otherwise divest themselves of their interest, control or ownership of the production of crude oil in the state.

Attorney General Evelle Younger said the amount of unspecified treble damages sought under anti-trust statutes would have to be determined in a trial but he estimated it could run into the millions of dollars.

The defendants are Atlantic Richfield, Continental Oil, Standard Oil of California, Exxon, Getty Oil, Gulf Oil, Mobil Oil, Texaco, Phillips Oil, Shell Oil and Union Oil.

Standard of California said it categorically denies the charges.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, June 26 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to their foreign branches declined $180 million to $2.365 billion in the week ended June 18, the Federal Reserve Board reports. This was $138 million lower than the level for Eurodollar borrowings outstanding in the year-ago week.

French Inflation Is Cut to 0.7% in Month

ARIS, June 26 (IHT).—ice today reported a gain in ight against inflation with retail price index rising 0.7 cent last month—the smallest thly gain since December

nance Minister Jean-Pierre cade hailed the news as in- ing that the government d be able to meet its target etting the annual rate of increases below 10 per cent he end of the year.

ing that the rise for the three months totals 2.4 per he said that "the results so obtained show that a return oderate price increases is ble."

r the year ending in May rate of increase has been per cent.

king oblique note of the ating public criticism that government's anti-inflation y may be too costly in terms e negative impact on indus- production, investment and loyment, Mr. Fourcade said "a return to healthy eco- ic growth depends on the ss of our fight against in- on."

Although the government is officially forecasting a rise of 2 per cent in the gross national product this year—down from its initial growth target of 4.2 per cent—many experts believe the government will be lucky if the GNP shows any growth at all.

The fear in some quarters is that the total output of goods and services will actually decline —which would make 1975 the first year of no growth since the end of the war.

The concern is exacerbated by worries that the conditions are being set for a wave of popular unrest not seen since May 1968.

Industrial production is currently some 10 per cent below the level of a year ago, businessmen are reluctant to invest in new equipment and machinery as long as they have so much unused capacity and unemployment is setting monthly post-war records with nearly 4 per cent of the labor force now out of work and the figure is rising.

Against this background, domestic demand is stagnant, savings rates are increasing and businessmen are warning that unless the government takes strong measures to kindle demand the slowdown will assume even wider proportions.

French policy had been geared to the anticipated revival of economic activity in West Germany—France's biggest trading partner. However, the recovery there has been far slower than officials had expected and the hoped-for demand for French goods that the recovery was supposed to trigger has yet to become apparent.

The strength of the franc has not helped the situation. While the rise in the franc's value against the dollar has enabled France to save on the cost of importing oil—it takes fewer francs to buy dollars to pay for the oil—the appreciation has hurt the nation's ability to export.

For example, auto exports in May were 16.3 per cent below the year-ago level. In part, this represents the worldwide recession in this industry. However, the export slump exceeded the 14.3-per-cent drop in domestic production for the same month.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
24½	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	12	849	22	21	21½	+ ¼
41¼	24¾	CarTilw pf 2		24	28	27½	27½	+ ¾
10⅛	6½	CarlAir .40	9	67	8¾	8	8⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	70	24	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	13¼	CasiCk .60a	6	782	17½	16¾	17	— ⅜
69½	48	CaterTr 1.80	15	217	66	65⅛	65⅝	— ⅜
82⅜	28½	CBS 1.40	14	442	53¼	52¾	53	+ ⅜
2⅜	⅞	CCI Corp		168	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
1¢	1¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
38	25⅝	Celanese 2.80	8	95	37	36	36	— 1
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		5	50¾	50⅜	50⅜	
16½	5	Centex .12	24	144	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17⅜	11¼	CenIlll 1.60	8	37	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
13½	9⅜	CenIlPS 1.20	9	136	13¼	13	13½	
20⅛	14⅜	CenLgE 1.28	8	18	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	CeMMPw 1.34	10	13	14½	14½	14½	
18⅛	13⅜	CenSoW 1.16	10	252	17½	17	17⅜	— ⅛
15½	10	CenSoya .60	10	89	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅜
22⅛	16½	CenTel 1.20	10	199	21¾	21½	21½	
22¼	6½	Centrn Data	13	237	21½	20½	20¾	+ ⅝
17¾	11⅜	Cerro 1.20	8	35	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	6¼	Cert-teed .60		25	11	10¾	11	
19⅞	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	7	294	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ½
18¼	10½	Champint 1	6	237	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
60½	46	Chmi pf5.50		x100	58	58	58	+ ½
19¼	12⅜	Chmi pf1.20		9	17½	17⅜	17½	
12⅜	9	ChamSp .60	10	321	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
34⅞	17¼	ChartCo .40p	3	16	29	28½	28½	— ¼
6½	5⅜	ChartrCo wi		7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
36⅜	16¾	Chartr NY 2	5	29	25¾	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
9⅛		ChaseFd .60		31	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	6	148	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
8¾	3¼	Chast 1.72a		55	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	8	22	6¼		6	— ⅛
41⅜	22¼	Chemin 1.10	6	93	40⅛	39⅞	39⅝	— ½
40½	29½	ChmNY 2.88	6	170	40⅝	40	40½	+ ⅛
38	28	CheVa 1.80a	4	3	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	23	48	65⅝	64	65⅞	+ ⅞
37½	26	Chessie 2.10	7	148	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
16⅞	10¼	ChiEastI .65	5	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp		56	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15	10	ChiMilw pf		8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
37½	22¾	ChiPneyT 2	8	55	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		14	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		32	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
13½	5½	ChCft cvpf		23	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
13	8¼	Chromal .70	6	x41	13	13	13	+ ⅛
12½	7⅝	Chrysler		1226	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	13⅜	Chrysler wt		26	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
3¼	2¼	CI Mtg Cp		35	2	2	2	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	CI RIY Inv		5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
21½	18⅜	CinBell 1.60	7	14	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
18½	14¾	CinnGE 1.64	9	128	18	17	17⅝	— ⅛
48½	40¾	CinGE pf 4		x20	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
25⅝	16⅝	CinMilla 1.40	7	21	22¾	22½	22½	
36⅝	30⅝	CITF 1.20	9	141	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
89	80½	CIT pfC5.50		4	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅜
39	28⅜	Citicorp .88	4	562	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	
47⅞	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	236	48⅜	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		46	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
9¼	4¾	Citizns Mtg	7		2¼	2	2¼	
		CityInvst .36	14	141	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
1	7-16	City Inv wi		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
19½	11¾	CityIn pf B2		63	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
33¼	22¾	ClarkE 1.60	8	133	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅞	ClarkOil .50		31	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	4	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
103¼	66⅛	ClvClif 2.60a	11	44	97½	95¾	97½	+ 1½
28	18⅜	ClevElII 2.48	8		27⅛		26⅝	+ ⅛
115¾	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z20	112	112	112	+ 1½
83	78	CleElII pf7.56		z80	76	76	76	+ 1¾
81	68½	CleElII pf7.40		z100	77	77	77	+ 1¾
11¾	6¼	CloroxCo .52	12	815	11½	10¾	10⅝	
7¾	3¼	CluetPea .30		141	7½	7¼	7½	
10⅝	7¾	CluetRP pf 1	3		10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CmbstEn Cp		45	11⅝	11	11⅜	
6⅞	2¾	CNA Fini		186	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		58	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		8	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
17⅜	½	CNA Larw		32	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	6¼	CNAL pf2.10		2	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
11	5⅜	CoalTsf Gas	4	372	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅜	CstSG pf1.83		8	19⅜	19	19⅜	— ⅛
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		2	16¼	16	16	— ¼
93⅛	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	27	213	91¼	90	90	— 1¾
9⅞	4¾	CocaBtlg .40	21	225	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13½	6½	ColdwBk .36	11	36	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
33⅜	21½	Coleco Ind		22	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	22	ColgPal .68	19	282	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
9⅝	4¼	CollinAlk .40	45	354	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	
5½	2½	Collins Fd	16	19	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
41¾	24⅞	ColPenn .40	16	54	39⅝	39	39¼	—
22⅞	15⅛	ColonISt 1.25	8	12	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
35⅝	23½	Comind 2	3	130	31¾	30⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
54⅜	41¼	Colt pf4.25		1	50⅝	50½	50½	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	ColtPat .06	8	71	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
55½	48⅜	ColSGs pf5.62		22	55	55	55	
9½	2¾	Colum Pict	23	534	9½	8⅞	9	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅜	ColuSOh 2	8	67	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅜
5	1¾	Colwel Mtg		8	3¾	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Com	8	32	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
57⅜	25⅝	Combe .20	14	27	55¾	54⅛	55⅝	— 1⅛
22⅝	20⅝	CommE 2.30	21	242	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
90	78	ComE pf8.40		1	86	86	86	+ ½
79	70	ComE pf7.24		5	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅝	ComE pf2.87		14	29	28⅝	28⅝	
23⅛	19	ComwE pf 2		1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
22¼	17¾	ComwE pf1.90		9	21⅛	21¼	21¼	—
19¾	14½	ComwE pf1.42		9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
27½	18⅞	ComwO .92t		336	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	13¾	ComO pf1.72		102	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
27	9¼	Compugrp	9	113	25½	24¼	25¼	— ⅛
6⅜	3⅛	Comput Sci	20	139	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
46¼	28⅝	Comsat 1	10	185	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
9	3¼	ConAgra		44	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
24⅜	15¾	ConeM 1.20a	5	16	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
12⅛	4½	Congole .20e		132	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
16⅜	10¾	ConnM 1.60	10	27	15⅞	15¼	15½	— ⅛
20¾	10⅞	Conrac .60	8	119	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
14½	7½	ConEdis 1e	4	303	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
68	41½	ConEd pf 6		4	68½	68	68½	+ ⅛
44	36½	ConEd pf 5		11	44⅜	44	44	
43	31½	ConE pfC4.65		52	43⅞	43	43	
18⅛	12⅜	ConFds 1.35	56	235	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		7	52	50½	52	+ 1½
15⅛	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	8	20	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
27	21⅜	ConNGs 2.16	7	28	26¼	26	26½	+ ⅛
106½	103	CnG pf 10.96		z290	106	105	105	— 1
19¼	9⅝	ConstrPow 2	10	151	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
48	32	ConPw pf7.22		z200	42	42	42	
65⅜	51⅜	ConPw pf7.45		z40	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅛
76	49	ConPow pf 6		15	72⅜	72½	72½	— ½
41⅜	31½	ConPw pf4.50		z60	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Cont Air Lin	18	65	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
28⅞	24	ConCan 1.80	7	128	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
9¼	7½	ContCop .80	2	60	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
43	32¼	ContCop 2.60	13	132	42⅜	41½	41½	— ⅝
47	39⅝	ContCp pf4.20		2	46		46	
40¼	26⅞	ContICp 2.20	7	17	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
10¼	6¾	ContIP 1.37e		33	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	ContMtg .15e		190	1½	1	1½	
70	40⅜	ContOil 2	0	335	66⅜	67⅜	68⅛	— ⅜
93	5 d	ContOil pf 2		13	92¼	92¼	82¼	— ⅜
14⅛	10	ContTels 1	10	1462	14⅛	14	14	
23⅛	18⅜	Control Dat		1385	22⅜	22¼	22	— ⅛
45	36½	CnDtr pf4.50		z200	43¼	42¼	43¼	+ 1
29	19⅜	Conwood 2	7	2	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
31½	14¾	CookUn .13r		127	31¼	31⅜	31¼	
52½	23¾	Coopind 1.44	10	67	53¼	52¼	53¼	+ ⅜
142	97	Coopin pfA5		1	143	143	143	+ 1
5⅝	4⅛	Cooper Lab		31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¾	5¼	CoopTR .60		7	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
12¾	10	CopT pf1.25		2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
11½	7½	Copeland .60	11	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
36½	17½	CopprRg .95a	8	147	37⅞	36¾	37½	+ 1
30¼	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	29	26½	26¼	26½	
4⅜	1¼	Cordura Cp		226	3	2⅞	2¾	+ ⅛
55¼	28⅝	Corn Pd 1.12a	26	200	52	50¼	50⅝	— 2⅛
6	4⅛	CorvineC .30		7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
26½	10⅛	CosBdcl .40	2	20	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
44⅝	32⅜	CPC Int 2.14	11	221	45¾	44⅜	45⅜	+ ⅝
52⅛	36½	Crane 1.60	4	54	49½	48⅛	48½	— ½
6	4⅛	CreditF .24	11	67	4½	4⅜	4½	
26½	14⅜	CrockN 1.66	8	40	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	7	CrompK .80	6	30	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12½	CrouHin .70	7	22	18⅜	18¼	18½	
52½	46⅝	CroHi pf3.25		1	52	52	52	+ ½
23¾	14⅜	Crown Cork	9	155	22⅜	21¼	21½	— ⅛
38⅞	24⅛	CruZil 1.80a	8	55	38	37¾	38	
17⅜	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	10	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
9⅝	5½	Culligan .40	8	28	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25½	15¾	CumEng 1a	7	142	22	20⅜	21¾	+ 1¼
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z900	89	89	89	
6⅛	2⅜	CunnDrg .20	14	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	9¾	Curinc 1.08e		11	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
15⅛	5½	CurtisWr .40	10	17	13½	12⅝	12⅝	
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	8	27	32½	31¾	32½	+ ⅜
24⅞	17½	Cyclop 1.40e	2	15	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
31⅜	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	18	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛

D

16¾	9⅜	Damon .20	13	620	12¼	11⅜	11¾	— ⅜
7¾	4⅛	DanRiv .10p		96	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	15½	DanaCp 1.36	6	35	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
28¾	12½	DartInd .60b	8	60	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅜
31¾	20½	DartInd pf 2		24	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
34	8¾	Data Gen	21	333	31⅞	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
14½	9¼	DayceCp .50	5	4	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6¼	DaytHud .60	11	55	18½	17⅞	18	— ⅛
17⅞	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	72	17	16⅝	17	+ 1
140¼	102	DPL pf 12.50		z50	110	110	110	+ 1
70	60	DPL pf 7.37		z10	70	70	70	+ 3½
72	62½	DPL pf 7.75		z500	72	72	72	
18	5¼	DeanWit .50	16	285	18⅝	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅛
47¾	34½	Deere 1.80	7	437	42⅝	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
13⅜	9	DelmoP 1.20	7	89	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
25¾	20⅛	DelMon 1.20	6	33	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
41¾	25⅜	DeltaAir .60	10	277	36	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Deltec Intl		11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
8	3½	Deltona Cp		18	6½	6¼	6⅜	
18⅜	12⅜	DennMfg 1	5	6	17	17	17	
19⅜	6¼	Dennys .28	13	102	16½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	23	Dentsply .60	17	9	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
14⅜	5¼	Deserpt 2.25	19	73	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
52½	36½	DeSpain 4.0		23	9	8¾	8⅞	
6	4⅛	DetEdis 1.45	9	143	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z100	65	64½	65	+ 1
77	53	Det E pf7.68		z100	67	67	67	
67¾	50½	Det E pf7.45		z100	65	65	65½	+ 2¼
65½	59	Det E pf7.36		z570	63¼	63	63¼	— ¼
15⅜	10⅜	DetLkNav .80	11	28	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
40	17⅝	DexterCp 1.48	9	4	39¼	39¼	39¼	
16⅜	10	DialFinl .54	7	12	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	DiamInt 2	8	106	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅝	DiamSh 1.60	7	222	44⅜	43½	43½	— 1½
52¼	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		8	51		50½	+ ⅛
27¾	14	Dia pf D1.20		56	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅛
10¼	6½	DickAu .40	9	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
11¾	7½	DiCiephe .60	7	88	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
19⅜	12	Diebold .40b	9	216	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	DiGiorg .05p		14	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
142⅜	45¼	Digital Eqpt	31	458	117½	111¾	113¾	+ 4
4¾	4⅜	Dillingm .40	6	324	8⅛	8	8	
37½	24	Dillon 1.20b	14	21	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
52¾	21¼	Disney .12b	22	282	51¾	50¾	50¾	
8⅞	5¼	Distron .12	6	13	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
34⅜	19	Diversfd In	17	103	23¾	21½	23¼	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	DivMtg .80e		94	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	DrPeppr .30	25	149	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
56½	41¾	DomeM .80a	15	72	51⅞	50½	51⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	DonLuf Jen		58	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
24⅜	17¼	Donnelly .56	14	79	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	6¼	DorOliv .10e	8	12	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
11⅞	7	Dorsey	11	192	8¼	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
48⅛	25⅝	Dover 1.20	9	33	48⅛	48	48⅛	
92⅜	53¾	DowCh 1.40	18	655	89⅛	87¾	88¾	+ ⅜
	3	DPF Inc		47	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
43¼	26¼	Dravo 1.80	9	6	43¾	43⅛	43⅛	
69½	38⅜	Dresser 1.40	10	562	65⅛	64	64⅞	+ 1
70½	48⅜	Dres pf 2.20		227	65¾	64½	65⅜	+ ⅞
62¾	36½	Drssr pfB 2		189	59	57¾	58⅜	+ 1¼
17¾	14⅜	DreyfBal .60		11	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12	3¼	Dreyfus .45e	10	49	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
17	10¾	Duk Pw 1.48	11	379	15⅜	14½	14½	
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z500	86½	86	86½	— ⅛
83	68	Duke pf8.20		z40	79	78	79	+ 1
71¼	55⅝	Duke pf6.75		2	71	71	71	
26¼	24	Duke pf2.69		26	26⅜	26	26¼	
30¾	18¾	DunBrad 1	20	386	29½	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Dunlan Cp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
133½	87⅛	duPont 5.25e	21	401	129½	127½	129¼	+ 1½
62	57	duPnt pf4.50		2	61¼	61¼	61½	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅛	DuQLt 1.72	8	2	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
23½	20¼	Dq 4.1pf2.65		z20	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
24	20	DuqLt 4pf 2		z160	22	21½	21½	+ ⅛
28¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z180	27¼	27	27	
10¾	5¼	Dymoln .40	6	14	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛

E

32⅜	8⅛	E Syst .80a	12	111	31	28¾	29⅛	— 1⅞
25¾	14⅜	EagIP 1.84b	7	9	25⅛	25⅝	25⅜	+ ⅛
13	7¼	EasCoCp .50	5	41	11½	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¼	EastAir Lin	26	161	5½	5	5	— ⅛
58¾	24	EastGasF 1	8	556	46¾	44	44⅛	— 2½
76	8⅜	EastUtil 1.50	8	13	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	27	462	104¾	103½	103⅞	— ⅜
27⅜	19⅝	Eaton 1.60	5	73	25¾	24⅝	25	— ⅜
36	16⅜	Echlin .42	15	192	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
27¾	14⅜	EckrdJK .20	20	261	25½	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
74½	45⅝	Eckd NC .28	11	28	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
40	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	9	4	39¼	39¼	39¼	
16⅜	10	EG&G .12	19	186	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Elect Assoc		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
29	19¾	EDS 2.55e	20	47	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ⅜
2½	1⅛	El Mem Mg	17	25	2⅛	2	2	
7¼	4⅜	ElMg pf.50c		1	6	6	6	
18⅜	7½	Elgin Natl	29	132	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅜	ElIkIr Ind	12	53	6¾	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	6	482	12⅜	12½	12⅝	
13⅜	10¾	ElfraCp 1.40	7	83	13	13	13	+ ⅛
40⅝	22½	EmerEl .75	23	173	40¼	39½	39½	— ⅛
59⅝	25⅝	EmeryAir .56	31	45	46⅛	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅝
16⅞	8¼	Emerylr .40	9	39	13¾	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	15⅜	Emhart 1.30	7	82	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅜	EMI Lt .19e	71	171	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
13¾	10⅞	EmpDE 1.28	9	5	13⅜	13½	13½	
15⅝	10	Empire Fnl	15	2	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
13¼	5	EmpGas .20	4	28	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
21	14⅝	EnghdM .80	5	198	20¾	19¾	20¾	+ ⅝
7	4¾	EmisB .22a	4	3	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23½	14½	Entex 1.20	7	6	22½	22	23	+ ⅛
26⅜	8¾	Envirotech	14	48	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
12	8½	Equimrk .88	5	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
28⅝	21½	EquipInd 1.44	10	67	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
15¾	11½	EquiLi 1.89e	10	28	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	2⅞	Esmark 1.40	6	265	25⅜	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Esquire .32	6	22	5	4⅞	5	
7¼	3⅛	Estelline .30	12	35	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	Ethyl 1.20	4	73	34	33	33	— ⅝
49¾	34½	Ethyl pf2.40		2	45½	45	45	— ⅜
6⅝	2⅞

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	3	Saga Corp	6	29	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ¼
67½	34¼	StJoeM 2.40	7	111	68¼	66½	66¾	+ ⅛
33¼	26½	StJoeMin wi	7	45	34½	33⅝	33⅞	+ ¾
12⅝	8⅝	StJoLtP 1.12	12	10	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
27⅞	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	6	23	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	StPaulS .96a		20	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	6	114	28	27¾	28	+ ¾
5¾	3½	Salant .24b	6	87	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
13⅝	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	8	88	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		107	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
30⅞	24¼	SFeInd 1.88	7	306	27	26⅜	27	+ ⅝
8⅜	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		3	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
33½	18⅛	SenFeInt .30	13	290	33⅜	31⅞	33⅛	+ 2
13⅝	5⅛	SargWel .40	10	4	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
5⅝	3¼	Saul RlEst		69	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅞	6½	SavanE .48r	5	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	
3⅞	1⅞	Sav A Stop		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	18	33	6	5½	6	+ ¼
7½	1⅜	SavinB Mch	29	34	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
4⅝	2½	Saxon Ind	16	69	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	SCA Svc	6	80	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
67¼	44½	ScheraPl	26	703	61	59⅝	60⅝	+ ½
29⅞	15½	SchlitzBr .68	19	159	28	27	27⅞	— ⅛
93⅝	69	Schlumb .60	30	259	90	88½	88¾	— ⅝
14⅝	9	SCM Cp .50	4	73	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
8½	4½	SCOAInd .60	6	21	7⅝	7½	7½	
19⅝	8⅞	ScotLFd .72	5	9	18	17⅞	18	
18¼	9½	ScottFetz 1	11	148	19¼	18½	19	+ ¼
14⅝	8½	ScottFor .68	6	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
19⅝	12⅛	ScottPap .56	8	207	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
11½	5	Scottys .16	13	33	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
15	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	10	166	14⅛	12	12	— 2⅛
36⅝	25½	Scovil pf2.50		7	33½	31⅝	31⅝	— 2¼
4	4	ScudDuoVt		65	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
8½	7⅛	Scud pf.82k		2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
23½	10⅝	SeaCont .20	5	25	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
31½	21⅝	SeabCL 1.40	4	231	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ½
6⅝	2½	SeabWA .14t	9	39	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
37	27	Seagram .80	13	27	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
6½	3	Seagrave	14	8	5	4⅝	5	
12⅝	7	SealdPw .72	8	6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25¾	15⅜	SearleG .52	14	1558	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ¾
74⅝	48⅞	Sears 1.60a	27	288	74	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Seatrain Lin	66	133	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	21½	Sedco!nc .13	11	67	37⅛	36⅜	36⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	SvcCpInt .10	6	18	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
10	5½	Servomt .60	6	38	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Shakspre .28	18	17	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	5½	Shapell .16	7	34	11¼	11	11	
56¼	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	407	55	54½	54⅝	— ⅜
8½	4¼	ShellrGl .56	5	287	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ½
35⅛	24	ShellGl pf 3		3	34½	33⅝	34⅛	+ 1⅛
15	10½	ShllGl pf1.48		2	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ½
16½	10⅞	ShllGl pf1.35		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
48⅞	34¼	SherwW 2.20	7	38	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	+ ¾
76	56¼	Shr W pf4.40		z100	73	73	73	+ 1
10⅞	8½	SierrPac .92	8	27	10½	10⅜	10½	
18¼	14⅝	SignalCo .90	6	91	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
40½	32½	Signal pf2.20		16	38⅞	38½	38½	— ¼
17¼	14	Signal pf 1		5	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
39⅛	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	51	40	39⅜	40	+ ⅛
8⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	12	41	7½	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	12	Simm .88a	13	34	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅝
19⅝	8¾	SimpPat .48	28	135	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
17⅝	9½	SingerCo .48		238	15⅝	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅝
39	27½	Singr pf3.50		25	36	35½	35½	— ¼
29⅝	10¼	SkaggCo .60	12	17	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
62	53½	Skelly 1.80a	6	27	59	58¾	59	— ½
11¾	6⅞	Skil Corp	104	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
26	14⅝	Skyline .24	64	756	22½	22¼	22¼	— 1
10⅝	7¼	SmithAO .60	51	42	10½	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	15⅛	SmithInt .24	15	236	34½	33½	34⅛	+ ½
57¼	43¼	SmithKline 2	14	83	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	SmithTc .45	5	18	10⅜	10	10⅛	
16	10½	Smucker .80	9	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	SolaBas .60	5	32	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅞	Sonesta Int	1	10	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
13⅛	5	SonyCp .04e	34	1403	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
36	29	SooLin 3.15e	7	11	33⅝	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	SOS Con .34	5	13	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅝	SCarEG 1.48	8	88	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
29½	23½	SCEG pf2.50		1	28	28	28	
15⅝	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	8	23	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
13⅝	8	Southdown	3	182	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	SoestBkg .80	8	72	13⅝	13½	13½	
8½	5⅛	SoeatPS .64r	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21½	16⅝	SoCalE 1.68	6	185	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	SouthCo 1.40	8	1317	13⅝	13¼	13½	
30½	23⅝	SoInGE 2.28	8	58	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
59½	41	SoNRes 1.60	10	35	56⅜	55⅝	56⅛	— ⅜
34	28½	SoNETl 2.84	9	15	32⅝	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62		z20020	52½	52⅛	52⅛	+ ¾
31⅞	25¼	Sou Pac 2.24	11	127	29½	28⅝	29⅛	
53¾	40	Sou Ry 2.72	9	161	52¼	50½	52½	+ 2
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		7	52¼	52⅛	52¼	+ ⅛
31½	19¾	SouUGs 1.40	8	43	30	27½	30	+ ½
29½	15¼	Southld .40b	16	58	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4¼	SwstFor .20	5	48	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	SwtFJ pf1.50		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	SwstPSV .90	9	582	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Sparton .24e	4	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	SperryHut 1	11	9	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
47¼	25⅝	SperryR .76	13	574	49⅝	46⅝	49	+ 1
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El	10	38	11⅝	10⅞	11	— ⅝
10⅞	8⅝	Spring M .75	11	27	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19½	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	14	528	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ½
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	19	282	39	37¼	39	+ 1
44⅞	34⅝	Staley Mfg	7	136	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+ 1⅛
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		26	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅝
72¼	52½	StdBrands 2	17	68	71⅞	70⅛	71⅝	— ⅛
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		z10	48	48	43	+ ½
50⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	30	307	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅝
32⅞	22¼	StdOilCal 2	6	608	33	32⅛	32½	+ ¾
50	36	StdOilInd 2	8	545	50⅜	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅜
75¼	44½	StdOilOh 1.36	22	218	74⅝	74	74¾	+ 1½
10½	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	93	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	StdPrud .66	9	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .52	4	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	12½	StanWks .96	8	12	18½	18	18½	
8¼	6	Stanray .60	8	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	4	18	18	18	
4⅛	1½	StaMut Inv		30	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.10e		9	11	11	11	+ ⅛
77	40	StaufCh 2.20	9	141	78⅝	76⅞	77⅞	+ ⅞
75¼	39⅝	Stau pf1.80a		1	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅜
6⅞	4⅝	Sterchi .48	9	7	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
25½	16⅝	SterDrug .70	15	300	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
17	8	Sterndnt .40	9	69	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
19	10⅛	StevensJ .80	8	432	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	17	StewWa 1.92	8	13	25¼	25	25¼	
18½	13⅝	StokVC 1.10	5	10	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
66⅝	33⅛	StoneWeb 2	12	130	69⅝	66¾	68¼	+ 1¾
12¼	8⅝	StoneCon .60	3	22	12⅝	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Stop Shop 1	5	15	17⅝	17⅛	17½	
14⅝	12½	Storge Tech	9	95	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
21⅝	12½	StorerBdg 1	9	42	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
11	6¼	StridRite .70	7	32	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
36	19	StuWor 1.32	18	79	36⅝	35½	36½	+ ½
59	46	StuWr pf85		2	60	57	60	+ 1
26⅝	16	StW pfA1.40		11	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Suave Shoe	7	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
18½	11⅛	SubProGs 1	7	11	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	SuCrest .30		9	7	7	7	
14⅝	10⅝	Sun Chm .40	10	16	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
37⅝	28	SunOil 1r	5	81	35	34⅝	35	+ ¼
40⅝	32½	Sun O pf2.25		95	36½	35¾	36⅛	
21⅝	11⅛	Sunbeam 1	13	104	21½	21¼	21⅜	
26⅝	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	8	45	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
40	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50		2	39	39	39	— ⅝
15⅝	5	SunshMg .36	17	111	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
28	15	SupVal 1.10	9	58	26	25¾	25⅞	— ¼
225	152	Supr Oil 1.40	14	22	217	215½	216	+ 1
5⅛	3	SupmkG .20	13	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Superscpe	4	146	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	SutroM .25e	15	10	6½	6⅛	6½	
7	4	Swank .48	6	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	12½	Sybron .84	11	180	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	28	Sybrn pf2.40		15	38½	36	38½	+ 1½
7⅝	3	Systron Don	38	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
		T						
25⅝	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	9	5	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Talcott Nat		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	5	Talley .60	6	76	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		6	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
17⅝	9½	TampaE .96	12	48	16⅝	16½	16½	
47½	11⅝	Tandy Corp	13	173	46⅝	45½	45½	— 1⅛
7½	4	Tappan .20		30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	6	213	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
14⅝	5	Technicon	13	22	11	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
39½	18⅝	Tektronx .20	14	76	39⅛	38⅝	38¾	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	6	12	5⅛	5	5	
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32i	14	119	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅝
58	49⅝	Teledyn pf 6		11	58	58	58	+ ⅛
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		266	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Telex Cp	21	49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	19⅝	Tenneco 1.60	6	521	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅝	Tenneco wt A		658	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
93	74	Tennc pf5.50		7	93	92	92⅝	+ ¾
20⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	4	505	20	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	8697	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	28⅛	TexCom .98	14	104	39⅛	39	39	
37⅝	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	10	272	38⅞	37½	38⅞	+ 1½
32⅞	23½	TexG&T 1.88	7	66	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
31⅝	25	TxGs pf1.50		13	30	30	30	+ ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Texsgulf 1.20	6	214	32	31½	32	+ ¼
14	8⅝	TexasInd .10	13	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
114⅝	67	TexInst 1	32	248	112⅛	109⅝	110⅛	+ ⅝
9⅝	6⅝	Texas Intl	6	214	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
21⅞	14⅞	TexOGs .01b	9	253	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
25⅛	18	TexUt 1.24	11	517	24⅛	23⅞	24	
6⅝	2⅛	Textf Ind		13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24½	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	363	24⅝	24	24½	+ ½
30⅝	20⅛	Textr pf2.08		4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		5	23⅞	23¼	23⅛	— ⅝
17½	⅝	Thiokol .70	6	67	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
46½	25⅝	ThomBet .72	22	70	42¼	41⅜	42	
11	5	Thomln .40b	13	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	ThomJW .50	10	15	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	ThriftDg .40	11	20	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10½	TI Corp 1	18	134	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ½
40⅝	20¼	TidwatM .70	9	55	40⅝	40⅛	40¼	
14	7⅛	TigerInt .40	11	337	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
54⅝	24⅛	TimeInc 2	11	289	55	54	55	+ ¼
19⅝	10⅛	TimeMir .50	11	107	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
36	24⅝	Timkn 1.80a	7	30	36	35⅝	35⅝	
13⅝	9½	Tish Rlty		35	12	12	12	
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		4	6	6	6	
7¼	4⅝	Todd Shipyd		8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	
22¾	16⅛	ToledoEd 2	8	54	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
10½	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	15	7	10¼	8⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	TootRol .40b	7	5	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	13½	TrancCo .96	15	21	28½	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.56	11	39	32	31½	32	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	Trans W Air		87	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅝	11⅝	TWA pf 2		4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
13	7¼	TranWF .16	9	28	13	12⅝	13	
10	6	Transam .59	15	950	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
21½	17½	Traninc 1.84		8	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Transco .80	13	43	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
7⅛	5⅝	Transcn .45	5	200	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	122	18½	17⅝	18⅛	+ ½
28½	19⅝	Travlrs 1.08	12	523	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
35⅛	28	Travelr pf 2		14	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		129	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	16	TriCon 1.25e		107	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	TriSou Mtge		15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
16	11⅝	TriaInd .90a	3	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	TrianPic .40	82	3	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
21⅛	9½	Trinityind 1	5	26	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
24½	13¼	Tropican .30	21	395	24⅞	22⅞	24½	+ ⅝
26¼	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	150	26⅝	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
61¼	40¼	TRW pf4.50		18	61	61	61	
64⅝	43½	TRW pf4.40		3	65	64½	65	+ ⅝
12⅝	7⅝	TucsonG .96	8	123	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	TwenCen .40	10	523	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .10e	12	244	19¼	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	13½	TylerCp .60	5	26	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
		U						
23	13⅝	UAL In .60a	6	90	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	UAL pf.40		1	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— 1
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	15	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	9	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
26½	26¼	UGI pf2.75		z460	26¼	26	26	— ¼
11⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	144	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		12	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10½	9⅛	Unarco .50	3	74	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	UnBanc .84b	6	124	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
70	27¼	UnCamp 2	11	38	69⅝	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
66½	40½	UnCarb 2.40	7	711	62⅝	61⅛	61⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	8	UnCom 1.33	10	147	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
7⅝	2½	Union Corp	13	608	8	7	8	+ 1
13⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	9	111	13¼	13	13	
80	67⅝	UnEl 7lpf 8		1	76	76	76	— 1
64⅝	55	UnEl pf6.40		z50	39	39	39	+ 1
26¼	23⅛	UnE. pf2.72		10	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	10	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
45	32½	UnOCal 1.93	6	305	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	+ 1
58	43	UOCa pf2.50		86	58	57	57⅝	+ 1⅝
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	14	430	77⅝	76⅛	76⅝	— 1
3⅛	1⅝	Unlona Inc		70	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	7	1008	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
81⅝	66½	Unirya pf 8		z210	78	77	77⅝	+ ⅝
8	3⅝	Unit Brands		26	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
8⅝	5⅛	UnBrnd pfA		21	6⅝	6	6	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	UnitCp .70e		29	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	U FinCal .20	6	28	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	UnGasP .72	8	352	11⅞	11	11⅛	— ⅝
23⅞	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	49	23½	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅝
11	6½	UnitInd .36b	8	52	11¼	10⅛	11⅛	+ 1¼
7⅝	4⅝	Unitin pf.42		2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Unitnn .10		13	4	4	4	+ ⅛
12⅝	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	9	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	12	UnhMM .80	7	29	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	236	195	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅝
2⅝	1⅛	UnitPk Min		3	2⅛	2	2	
12	6	UnitRefg .48	5	68	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
35	25⅛	USFidG 2.48	4	51	36⅝	35	36	+ 1
17⅛	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		15	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
21⅝	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	3	177	18	17⅝	17¾	
25¼	20	USGy pf1.80		6	23½	23¼	23¼	— ½
7⅝	2⅝	US Home		117	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	2½	US Ind .33r		695	5	4⅝	4⅝	
14	9¼	USLeasg .24	11	133	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	US Rltylnv		19	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅛	7⅞	US Shoe .95	6	42	11⅝	10⅞	11	— ⅛
65⅝	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	469	61⅞	60¼	61	+ ⅛
20⅝	13¾	USTobac .90	2	63	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	8	555	58⅞	56⅝	56⅛	— 2¼
140½	86¼	UnToch pf 8		57	134½	130⅝	131¼	— 3¾
16	12½	UniTel 1.08	10	339	15¼	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	UniTel wt		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	16½	UnTl 2pf1.50		22	20	19⅝	20	
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	Unitrode Cp	12	34	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
38	16⅝	UnivarCp 1	4	86	30⅛	28⅛	30	+ 1⅛
41	25⅛	UnivLeaf 2	7	85	41⅛	40⅞	41	— ⅛
18	11¼	UOP .90	6	164	14⅞	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	9	267	44	43½	43⅝	
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	8	312	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
10½	8½	UslifeF .96a		19	10⅝	10½	10⅛	
20	12	USM stpl.20	4	14	19½	19⅛	19½	— ¼
26½	19⅝	USM pf2.10		3	26½	26	26½	+ ½
74⅝	39½	UtahIntl 1	20	8196	73⅛	72⅝	73⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	9	53	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
24⅛	17	UV Ind 1b	4	844	26	23⅝	25⅛	+ 1⅛
28⅝	20⅝	UV In pf1.26		13	30	28⅝	30	+ 1¼
		V						
17⅝	6½	Varian .20	15	4504	17⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— 1⅛
27⅛	23⅛	Veeder 1.72	6	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Vendo Co		8	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6½	2	Venice .20	31	41	6½	6¼	6¼	
14⅝	11	VestSe 1.27e		37	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	21½	Vetco Offsh	17	238	35⅝	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
26¼	13⅛	VF Corp 1	9	237	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
10	2¼	Viacom Int	11	61	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	VictCmp .50		41	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	8	1379	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
98	70	VaEP pf8.84		z30	84	84	84	+ ⅛
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z40	72⅝	72½	72½	
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z90	72½	72⅛	72½	— ⅛
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z140	76	75	75	— 1
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z1470	70½	68½	70½	+ 2
7⅝	3⅛	Vornado Inc	13	80	5⅝	5½	5½	
14⅝	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	35	32⅝	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
		W						
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z20	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	11	30	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
53	27¼	Wach pf2.20		1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	WachRl .04p		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13	10	Walgreen 1	11	67	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
44	29⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	17	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
25½	14⅝	WallBus .55	9	5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
10½	6	WallMur .60	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	9⅝	WalMart .12	24	28	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	WangL .08e	18	117	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Ward Foods	25	23	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Warnaco .80	8	18	9	8⅝	9	
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	7	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	963	18¼	16⅝	18	+ ⅛
63	40	WrnC pf4.25		15	63⅛	60	63⅛	+ 2⅛
Q—36⅝	17	WrnC pf1.25		33	35	34	34⅜	+
37⅝	25	WarnerL .92	19	356	37⅞	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅝
22¾	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	9	31	20	19¾	19⅝	
20⅝	12	WashGs 1.88	5	17	20½	20	20	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅛	WasN pf2.50		1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅛	WasWat 1.52	9	26	19⅝	19⅛	18½	— ⅛
10⅝	4	Wasle Mgmt	11	211	10⅛	9⅝	10	
35½	11⅝	WatknJ .20e	19	64	34⅝	33½	34⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	21	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	WayG pf1.60		1	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit	7	14	6½	6¼	6½	
16¼	10⅝	Wean pf.94k		3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	6	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	0	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6¼	WeilMcL .60	7	19	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
21⅝	15	WeisMkt .60	9	4	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝	Welblt Corp		28	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
102½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	7	32	17⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
7	3¼	WellFM .10e		32	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
52	46	WtPP pf4.50		z160	51	49⅞	51	+ 1
38⅞	18⅝	WstPtPep 2	7	209	38	37⅛	38	
9½	5⅛	WnAirL .40a	7	90	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26	15⅛	WnBnc 1.40	7	216	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
16½	7⅝	WnCo NAm	11	144	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
8⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	43	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14[illegible]	8¾	WnPub'n .80	6	50	13[illegible]	13	13[illegible]	[illegible]
15¾	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	54	169	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	
42½	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	43	42	43	— ¼
19½	9⅛	WestgEl .97	52	771	18	16½	18⅛	— ⅛
50¾	39	West E pf3.20		z100	46½	46½	46½	+ 1¼
31	19¾	Westvco 1.40	5	39	28½	28½	28[illegible]	— [illegible]
16⅞	12	Weyrbrg 1.28	7	5	16¼	16	16	— ¼
42¼	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	23	303	41¼	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅝
19⅝	10⅛	WheelFry .40	2	55	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	18	WhelP 1.40r	1	27	29[illegible]	29[illegible]	29[illegible]	
27	15⅛	Whirlpool .80	47	106	25¼	24⅝	25[illegible]	+ ⅝
23⅞	8¾	WhitCon .80	7	204	23⅛	22⅞	22⅝	— ½
34½	29	WhitC pfC3		2	34	34	34	
10⅝	7⅛	WhiteM .10b	4	744	9¾	8½	9[illegible]	+ 1
4¼	1⅝	Whittaker	10	96	3[illegible]	2¾	3[illegible]	
14⅝	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	8	113	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
4¼	2[illegible]	Wiebolt .28	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	25¾	WilmsCo .60	7	205	34⅝	33⅝	33½	— ⅝
54	29¾	WilmsCo wi		6	47¼	46⅝	47½	— 1¼
37⅞	27½	WinnDx 1.32	13	33	37	36	37	
6⅞	3⅞	Winnebago		180	6	5¾	5[illegible]	— [illegible]
25½	22½	WiscEl 1.92	[illegible]	122	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
102	87¼	WisE pf8.90		z20	98	98	98	
88	81½	WisE pf7.75		z610	84	83[illegible]	83[illegible]	— 1[illegible]
19⅞	17½	Wisc Gas [illegible]		150	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
15½	11⅞	WiscPS 1.30	6	35	15[illegible]	15⅛	15[illegible]	[illegible]
27½	17½	Wilco 1.20	6	58	23½	22[illegible]	23	— [illegible]
3¼	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	12	2	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	— [illegible]
15⅞	6⅝	Wometco .56	13	44	15[illegible]	15½	15[illegible]	— [illegible]
18	7	WoodsCp .40	9	23	17[illegible]	17[illegible]	17⅞	— ¼
17¾	5⅝	Woolwth 1.20	[illegible]	293	17	16¾	16[illegible]	
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		6	28	27[illegible]	27[illegible]	— [illegible]
6⅞	2⅞	World Air [illegible]	[illegible]	4	4⅞	4[illegible]	4⅞	
61¾	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	12	27	58[illegible]	58½	58[illegible]	
5⅝	3⅛	Wurlitzer		7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		33	3	[illegible]	3	
		X						
87⅞	50¼	XeroxCp 1	14	1778	69[illegible]	62¼	65[illegible]	+ [illegible]
12⅞	7¼	Xtra 2.e21	5	67	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	— ¼
		Y						
10⅝	4¾	Yates Ind	7	77	10⅝	9¾	10	+ ⅛
13	9¾	YngSDr .60a	5	11	11	10⅞	11	
		Z						
19¼	9¾	ZaleCorp .76	8	29	17¾	17[illegible]	17[illegible]	— ¼
35¼	22⅞	Zapata .60	5	651	37[illegible]	35[illegible]	36[illegible]	+ 1[illegible]
6	2⅝	Zayre Corp		76	5[illegible]	5	5[illegible]	— ⅛
26⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	113	197	27[illegible]	26[illegible]	27[illegible]	+ 1[illegible]
12⅞	4½	Zurn Ind .22	15	435	12⅝	11⅞	12[illegible]	+ [illegible]

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. xd-is—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, June 26.—*Cash* [illegible]*ces in primary markets as regis*[illegible]*red today in New York were:*

[illegible]mmodity and unit	Thurs.	Year Ago
FOODS		
[illegible]coa Accra, lb.	[illegible]65	[illegible]74½
[illegible]ffee 4 Santos, lb.	[illegible]75½ N	[illegible]68
TEXTILES		
[illegible]nteloth 64-60 38½, yd.	26½	31
METALS		
[illegible]el billets (Pitt.), ton	200	132.00
[illegible]n 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	87.92
[illegible]el scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	67-68	53-54
[illegible]ad, spot, lb.	[illegible]9	16½
[illegible]pper elec., lb	60-[illegible]65	60-60½
[illegible] (Straits), lb	3.42½	3.14½
[illegible]c, E St L basis, lb	36½-39	20½-21
[illegible]ver N.Y. oz	4.57 7-10	5.70
[illegible]ld N.Y. oz	[illegible]	—
COMMODITY Indices		
[illegible]ody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	[illegible]	562.4

Nomina

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 26, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	12.10	12.75	11.90	12.50	12.40
Sep	11.20	11.78	11.00	11.60	11.60
Oct	11.05	11.71	11.00	11.60	11.50
Mar	11.10	11.65	11.00	11.50	11.35
May	11.15	11.60	11.10	N11.48	N11.38
Ju	11.15	11.45	11.05	N11.48	N11.35
Sep	11.07	11.60	11.06	11.45	11.35
Oct	11.10	11.55	11.00	11.55	11.30

Sales: 4,283.

WOOL

Closed quiet, no sales

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	46.95	47.05	46.60	46.85	46.95
Sep	41.85	42.29	41.40	42.10	42.00
Dec	40.75	41.25	40.40	41.05	40.87
Mar	41.10	41.45	40.85	41.45	41.35
May	41.50	41.75	41.50	41.75	41.70
Ju	41.65	42.05	41.65	42.05	42.01

Sales: 1,153

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	53.90	55.00	53.50	53.80	54.30
Aug	54.50	55.00	54.10	54.10	54.70
Sep	54.60	55.20	54.60	54.60	55.00
Dec	56.10	57.20	56.10	56.20	56.50
Jan	56.70	57.50	56.50	56.80	57.00
Mar	57.60	58.70	57.60	57.80	58.00
May	58.70	59.50	58.50	58.70	58.90
Ju	59.60	60.30	59.40	59.60	59.70

Sales: 2,606.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	5.85	5.97	5.80	5.83	5.85
Mar	6.83	6.93	6.74	6.85	6.84

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
[illegible]	6⅝-7⅛	4⅞-5⅛	6⅞-8⅝	8⅞-9⅞
[illegible]	6⅝-6⅞	4¾-5¼	3¼-3⅞	9⅝-9⅞
[illegible]	6[illegible]-7[illegible]	4[illegible]-5¼	3⅞-4¼	10-10½
[illegible]	7[illegible]-7½	5⅛-5⅜	4⅜-5¼	11⅛-11⅜
[illegible]	7⅝-8¼	4[illegible]-5[illegible]	5[illegible]-6¼	12¼-12⅝

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-207

[illegible]erlo Cu'	Gulton Ind	QuakOat 3pf
[illegible]an Aru	Halliburtn	Questr pfA
[illegible]xandrs	Harris Cp	Ralston Pur
[illegible]ed Strs	Hecks Inc	Raymnd Int
[illegible]BAC Ind	Helme Prod	Rexnrd pfB
[illegible]erace pf	Hewlett Pck	Reynold Ind
[illegible] Home	Hillenbrnd	Reynlnd pf
[illegible]Dep S	Hutton EF	ReynM cvpt
[illegible]pco Pitt	Hydrometl	ReyMet pfA
[illegible]h Hock	IC Inds pf	Reynold Sec
[illegible]L Cp wi	ICN Pharm	Richmnd Cp
[illegible]her Dan	INA Corp	Roch GasE
[illegible]rco Inc	Industri Nat	Rohm Haas
[illegible]as Corp	Inslico Corp	Royal Dut
[illegible]am Ind	Interco Inc	SIJoe Min
[illegible]et Inc	Iowa Beef	SIJoeMin wi
[illegible]et pf C	ITE Impert	SantaFe Int
[illegible]cer Inc	JerCe 7.88pf	Scott Fetzer
[illegible]sch Lb	Johnsn John	Sheller Glob
[illegible]ch Alrc	JohnsCon pf	ShellrG 3pf
[illegible]dg Hem	Joy Mfg	Shellr 1.35pf
[illegible] Howell	KaisA 2.37pf	Signode Cp
[illegible]y Erie	KansCty PL	Simmons
[illegible]k Rm pf	KanNeb NG	Smith AO
[illegible]Pac Uill	Kidde Co	Smith Int
[illegible]SouRy	Kidde pfA	SouJer Ind
[illegible]it Com	Kresge SS	Soulnd GE
[illegible]	Leno Inc	Sperry Rnd
[illegible]np Spk	Lubrizol	Square D
[illegible]5.50pfC	Malone Hyd	StdOil Cal
[illegible]es Svc	Manpower	StdOil Ind
[illegible]ins Alk	MAPCO	Stauff Chem
[illegible]E 1.42pf	Marathn Oil	Stauff 1.80pf
[illegible]nsat	Martin Proc	Stone Web
[illegible]Ed pf B	Masco Cp	Stude Worth
[illegible]Ed 5pf	MCA Inc	StuWor pfB
[illegible]per Ind	McCord	StuWor pfA
[illegible]pind pfA	McGraw Ed	Sunbeam
[illegible]per Rgo	Merrill Lyn	Superscpe
[illegible]dure Cp	MGM	Technicolr
[illegible]Bdcst	Midd Ross	Tenneco
[illegible] Int	Monsanto	TxETran
[illegible]n Willer	Monsanto pf	Textron
[illegible]Ital Eq	Morr Knud	Textn 2.08pf
[illegible]scy Cp	M'Fuel Sup	Time Inc
[illegible]Vo Corp	Nabisco	Transam Cp
[illegible]sP pf A	Nat Detroit	Transwy Int
[illegible]n Natl	Nt MedCare	Tri Cont
[illegible]ery Ind	Nat Presto	Tropicana
[illegible]nark	Nat Semicn	TRW 4.40pf
[illegible]in Cp	Norton Sim	Union Corp
[illegible]rch Cam	Ohio Edisn	Uniroyal
[illegible]eral Co	OhPow 14pf	Unit Indust
[illegible]dcst M	Okla GE	Unit Refing
[illegible]nkote	Orangeco	US FidelGty
[illegible]ki pfB	Outlet Co	Univar Cp
[illegible]y Corp	Pac Petro	Univ Leaf
[illegible]or pfB	Paine Webb	UV Ind
[illegible]d Mor	Pasco Inc	UV In 1.26pf
[illegible]Am Inv	Phelps Dod	Varian Asso
[illegible]Cable	Phillips Pe	Wang Labs
[illegible]Cinema	PhilVanH	Warnr Com
[illegible]Elec	Pioneer Cp	WarnC pfB
[illegible]Medicl	Pit Forging	WarnC pfD
[illegible]Tire	Pizza Hut	Warn Lamb
[illegible]w 7.80pf	PotEl 5.46pl	Wn Bancorp
[illegible]as Inc	Proler Inf	Zapata Corp
[illegible]be Union	Pub Svc NH	Zenith R
[illegible] StaUt	Purolator	Zurn Ind

NEW LOWS-1

UGI Cp pf

International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Apr	7.43	7.64	7.10	7.35	7.45
May	9.15	9.36	9.05	9.25	9.15

Sales: 3,250.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

Jul	445.50	460.00	452.50	453.50	455.20
Aug	446.00	457.00	446.00	457.00	458.60
Sep	464.50	472.00	460.00	468.50	462.00
Dec	475.00	482.50	469.50	471.10	472.30
Jan	478.00	485.00	473.80	474.50	475.50
Mar	485.00	492.40	481.50	481.50	482.40
May	491.50	498.00	488.30	488.30	489.00
Jul	498.00	504.50	495.00	495.20	495.60
Sep	504.30	506.00	501.90	501.90	502.00

Sales: 11,700.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jul	53.35	53.40	52.90	B53.25	53.25
Sep	55.45	55.50	55.00	55.30	55.30
Nov	57.40	57.40	57.00	57.25	57.10
Jan	59.00	59.05	58.55	58.80	58.80
Mar	60.25	60.25	60.25	B60.20	60.20
Jul	62.70	62.75	62.40	62.40	B62.70

Sales: 250.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Jul	46.50	47.38	46.50	B46.70	B46.75
Oct	48.30	48.99	48.30	48.45	48.55
Dec	48.95	49.45	48.87	48.90	48.95
Mar	49.80	50.35	49.80	49.81	B49.80
May	50.65	51.04	50.60	B50.60	B50.45
Jul	51.45	51.45	51.45	B51.24	51.25
Oct	52.25	52.25	52.25	B51.95	B51.90
Dec	52.00	52.00	52.00	B52.00	B51.90

Sales: 1,500

GOLD (110-troy ounce contracts)

Jul	164.10	164.10	164.00	164.70S	165.10
Aug	165.60	166.20	165.20	166.00S	166.30
Oct	168.30	168.60	167.80	168.50S	168.80
Dec	171.20	171.30	170.50	171.00S	171.40
Feb	173.30	173.80	173.10	173.50S	173.90
Apr	176.40	176.40	175.60	176.00S	176.40
Jun	178.80	178.80	178.30	178.50S	178.90
Oct	183.70	183.70	183.70	183.40S	183.90

Sales: 1,342.

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jul	3.09	3.12½	3.07	3.07	3.10¼
Sep	3.16	3.18	3.13	3.13	3.17
Dec	3.25	3.29	3.23½	3.24	3.28½
Mar	3.36¼	3.37½	3.33	3.33	3.38
May	3.39½	3.41	3.35½	3.36	3.41

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jul	2.85	2.86¼	2.82½	2.82½	2.85
Sep	2.62½	2.63	2.58½	2.59¼	2.62½
Dec	2.44½	2.46½	2.41¾	2.43	2.46
Mar	2.52	2.52¼	2.48¾	2.49¼	2.52¼
May	2.55½	2.56¼	2.53¼	2.53¼	2.56¼
Jul	2.58¾	2.58¾	2.56¾	2.56¾	

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jul	5.18	5.24	5.17	5.22½	5.18
Aug	5.13	5.17	5.10½	5.14	5.12
Sep	5.06	5.11	5.06	5.07	5.05½
Nov	5.06	5.10	5.04	5.08	5.04½
Jan	5.12	5.17½	5.11½	5.14½	5.11½
Mar	5.20	5.24½	5.20	5.23½	5.21½
May	5.25½	5.31	5.25½	5.30	5.26¼
Jul	5.32	5.35	5.32	5.35	5.31½
Aug	—	—	—	5.36	5.32½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Jul	23.10	23.95	22.95	23.65	22.90
Aug	22.10	22.85	22.00	22.60	22.00
Sep	21.60	22.15	21.40	21.80	21.40
Oct	20.80	21.40	20.60	21.00	20.70
Dec	20.15	20.80	20.00	20.30	20.15
Jan	20.00	20.40	19.90	20.05	19.90
Mar	20.00	20.30	19.90	20.15	19.85
May	19.80	20.10	19.75	20.00	19.75
Jul	19.70	19.95	19.70	19.90	19.60
Aug	19.80	19.85	19.75	19.85	19.60

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jul	122.70	123.00	120.80	120.80	123.10
Aug	124.00	124.50	122.10	122.30	124.10
Sep	125.50	126.00	123.00	123.50	125.50
Oct	126.10	127.00	125.20	125.50	126.50
Dec	128.50	129.00	127.50	127.50	128.50
Jan	130.00	130.50	129.00	129.00	130.00
Mar	133.00	133.00	132.50	132.50	132.00
May	132.50	136.00	132.50	133.50	133.00
Jul	136.50	139.00	136.50	138.00	136.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jul	458.00	463.00	455.00	455.50	457.00
Aug	460.00	468.00	456.00	458.00	459.50
Oct	468.50	475.00	463.50	466.00	467.50
Dec	477.00	483.50	471.00	473.50	475.00
Feb	483.50	488.50	479.50	480.50	481.50
Apr	490.00	496.00	486.00	486.00	487.00
Jun	497.00	503.00	493.00	493.00	495.00
Aug	504.00	509.00	500.00	500.50	501.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Aug	47.75	48.40	47.40	48.20	48.15
Oct	42.90	43.25	42.12	42.95	a43.12
Dec	41.35	41.87	41.05	41.60	a41.42
Feb	40.60	41.35	40.60	41.05	41.00
Apr	40.70	41.10	40.55	b40.80	40.80
Jun	—	—	—	n41.20	41.20

Sales: Aug. 8445; Oct 4465; Dec 1706; Feb 815; April 100; June 8.

Open interest: June 17; Aug 18406; Oct 10594; Dec 5308; Feb 3493; April 247; June 1.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jul	56.15	56.50	55.02	55.60	55.35
Aug	53.70	54.15	52.90	53.50	a53.57
Oct	49.38	49.48	47.90	48.55	a48.85
Dec	48.40	49.70	47.10	47.75	48.05
Feb	47.15	47.55	46.55	47.05	46.80
Apr	43.30	43.50	42.70	a43.20	43.00
Jun	43.05	43.60	43.05	43.60	43.00
Jul	43.05	43.30	43.00	b43.30	a43.07

Sales: July 787; Aug 2226; Oct 1494; Dec 1884; Feb 760; April 268; June 23; July 9.

Open interest: June 9; July 3141; Aug 4511; Oct 3004; Dec 5687; Feb 3294; April 786; June 229; July 2.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jul	45.20	45.30	44.60	44.90	45.50
Aug	48.70	49.25	48.65	b49.00	48.80
Sep	56.50	57.40	56.45	57.05	56.80
Oct	55.00	55.50	55.00	55.50	55.00
Nov	58.50	59.00	58.30	59.00	58.50
Dec	60.25	60.90	60.15	60.90	b60.50
Jan	57.30	57.30	57.30	57.30	57.00

Sales: July 45; Aug 17; Sep 410; Oct 6; Nov 15; Dec 19; Jan 1.

Open interest: June 3; July 183; Aug 238; Sep 1860; Oct 119; Nov 322; Dec 569; Jan 12.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	81.15	81.95	80.65	81.95	a80.95
Aug	80.30	80.65	79.20	80.20	a79.92
Feb	76.70	77.55	76.15	77.25	76.60
Mar	75.25	75.60	74.40	75.50	75.00
May	73.05	73.87	72.90	73.87	a72.95
Jul	71.70	72.65	71.35	b72.60	71.20

Sales: July 3252; Aug 3864; Feb 2478; March 236; May 265; July 67.

Open interest: July 4241; Aug 5131; Feb 5363; March 1092; May 1418; July 553.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Sep	167.70	167.80	166.50	167.20	167.60
Dec	171.30	171.60	170.40	171.00	171.20
Mar	175.10	175.60	174.20	174.80	175.00
Jun	178.60	179.30	178.10	178.70	178.40
Jul				164.90	164.90
Sep	182.40	182.40	181.90	182.00	181.70

Sales: Sep 1,308; Dec 144; March 102; June 70; July 0; Sep 3.

London Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
Aug	130.50	124	126 -127	131.50-131.75
Oct	125	120	121 -121.50	125 -125.50
Dec	124	119	120.50-120.75	124.30-124.50
Mar	124	120.25	121.25-121.50	124.50-124.95
May	124	120.50	121.35-121.60	125 -125.40
Aug	125	122	123.25-123.50	126 -126.05
Oct	122.50	121.50	122.80-123	122.55-126

Lots: 2,937.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
Jul	452	444	448 -449	456½-457
Sep	451½	443	447 -448	451½-452
Dec	460	452	456 -457	461½-462
Mar	467	461	465 -466	468 -469
May	467	463	467 -469	471 -472
Jul	463	462½	470 -471	474½-475
Sep	No trade		473 -475½	477½-479½

Lots: 1,759.

COFFEE

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
Jul	467	465	463 -464	457 -459
Sep	467½	462	461 -462	458 -456.50
Nov	465	459½	459 -459½	454 -455
Jan	462½	459½	457 -459	452½-453½
Mar	464½	460	458 -459	455½-456
May	465		460 -463	456 -457
Jul	No trade		460 -467	458½-460

Lots: 589.

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	534 - 534.5	528.5- 529
3 months	552.5- 553	546.5- 547.5
Cathodes: spot	521 - 522	517 - 518
3 months	540 - 541	534.5- 535.5
Tin: spot	3 085 -3.090	3.075 -3.080
3 months	3.075 -3.078	3.065 -3.068
Lead: spot	159.5- 160.5	163 - 163.5
3 months	165 - 165.5	166.5- 167
Zinc: spot	327 - 328	326 - 328
3 months	318 - 319	317.5- 318.5
Silver: spot	202.2- 202.4	202.5- 202.8
3 months	207.6- 207.7	207.9- 208

Paris Commodities

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Jul	—	—	450-550	— 10
Sep	455	449	440- —	— 8
Dec	436½	430	432- —	— 6
Mar	438	433	434- —	— 6
May	—	—	435-440	— 8
Jul	—	—	435-440	— 8

Lots: 320.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.50
Albert Heij	99.50
Algemban	326
Amrobank	75.40
A'dam	137.50
Fokker	40.50
Heineken	150
H.V.A	52.50
Holl-Am-L	59.90
Hoogoven	50.10
KLM	53.80
[illegible]hoed	153.80
Philips nv	24.70
Robeco	180.50
Ro.inco	128.50
Royal Dut	92.80
Unilever	106.10
Van Omme	264
Ver Mach	186

Brussels

Arbed	4.170
Brux-Lamb	2.085
Cock Ougre	1.116
Electrobel	NA
GB-Inno-BM	1.965
Hoboken	4.235
Petrofina	5.070
Ph Gevaer	1.206
Soc Génér	2.780
Solvay	2.680
Un Minier	1.326

Frankfurt

AEG	68.20
BASF	125.50
Bayer	109
Commerzbk	200
Cont. Gum	70.50
Daimler	287
Demag	200
DeutBank	293
DresdaBk	231.50
Hoechst	123
Gels Akt	71
Hoesch	49.70
Karstdt	444
Kaufhof	257
KHD	138.20
Lufthansa	58
Mannesmn	279
Metallgese	237
Neckermar	181
Rheinstah	54.60
RWE new	115.50
Schering	402
Siemens	258
Thyssen	74
Veba	94.20
Volkswagen	96.50
[illegible]xrts.	

London

Anglo-Am Cr	4.90
Anglo-Am	£32.03
Barclay Bk	2.70
Beecham G	2.69
BICC	1.14
Boots	2.84
Bowater	1.44
Brit-Am Tc	3.05
Brit Oxyg	0.45½
Brit. Pet	5.10
BLMC	0.09½
Burman	0.31
CadburySc	1.77
Chartered	0.44½
Courtaulds	1.15
Daggafon	0.16
DeBeer D	3.15
Decca Rec	1.86
Distillers	1.32
Dunlop	0.48
E Musinc	1.71
GEC	1.18
FreeStGed	£31.25
GKN	2.25
Glaxo Gr	3.30
Gr Un Sr	1.63
Guinness	1.10
Hawker-Sid	2.50
Hudson Bay	£12.75
Imp Chem	2.60
Imps	0.60
Mar&Sper	1.95
MetalBox	2.36
Nichols	0.42
Plessey	0.66
Rand Mine	3.28
Rank-Org	1.40
Royal Dutch	29.25
RTZ	1.82
Shell	3.06
Thorn (A)	1.54
Tube Inves	2.40
Union Carb	5.30
Vickers	1.26
War L3½	[illegible]
West Dees	£22.00
West Drie	£32⅝
West Hold	£39.80
West Min	1.66
Woolworth	0.44
ZC	0.61

Milan

Bastogi	1.332
Erba	2.610
Ercole Mar	531
Fiat	1.845
Finsider	344.75
Generali	64.020
IFI	2.349
Italgas	460
Italsider	398
LaRinas	90.125
Montedis	562.75
Olivetti	1.083
Pirelli	735
Snia Visc	1.492
Terni	61

Paris

Air Liquide	341.50
Allmentair	39.50
BSN	438
Carrefour	1.826
Clm Lafarg	173.50
Citroën	37.50
Cie Banca	474.90
CFP	140
CGE	305
CCF	141.50
Ferodo	283
Imetal	73
L'Oréal	830
Mach Bu	30.20
Michelin	966
Moët-Hen	487
Moulinex	298.10
Paribas	164.60
PUK	118.50
Penarroy	NA
Perrier	106.80
Peugeot	227.80
Rh Poulen	129
Saclior	85
St Gobain	121.50
Suez	219.50
Télémécar	NA
Thomson	181.50
Usinor	77

Zurich

Alusuisse	1.100
B Boveri	1.390
Ciba-Geigy	1.490
Cr Suisse	2.745
Fischer	460
HofRoche	10.250
Nestlé	3.220
Sandoz	4.475
Sté B Suiss	420
Sulzer	2.210
U B Suiss	2.950
Buehrle	—

Currency Rates

June 26, 1975.

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4265	5.4450	103.565*	60.72*	39.717	—	6.9220*	97.38*	44.52*
Brussels (c)	35.025	78.64	14.9640	8.7610	5.5650*	14.4480	—	14.0620	6.4250
Frankfurt	2.3443	5.2617	—	58.58*	3.736X	96.51*	6.695*	93.99*	42.97*
London (z)	2.2454	—	2.2635	3.9820	1.409	5.45275	78.655	5.6015	12.2555
Milan	627.50	1407.65	267.88	150.93	—	258.84	17.913	251.70	115.075
Paris	4.0030	8.9775	170.808*	—	6.3755X	185.00*	11.4100*	160.440*	73.550*
Zurich	2.4942	5.595	106.39*	62.27*	0.3974*	102.77*	7.13*	—	45.9*

The following are dollar value only: Danish krone: 5.4590; Escudo: 24.31; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.34; Schilling: 16.545; Sw. krona: 2.4065; Yen: 295.80; Belgian financial franc: 36.305.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, June 23, 1975.

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Tax credit £1.8454 = Dfls. 10.07 per CDR.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, June 19, 1975.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMONDS INDEXES

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U.S. $ per carat.

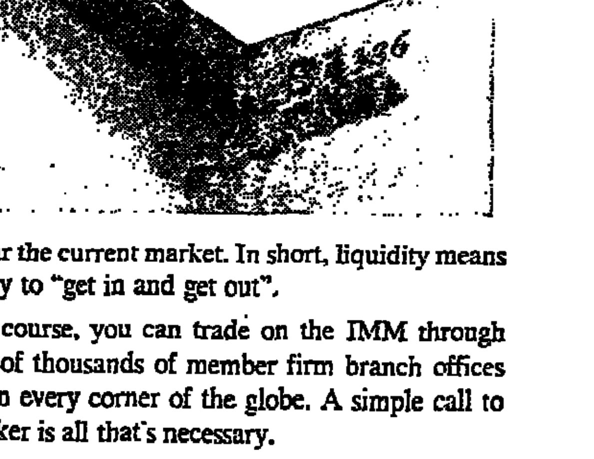
		0.5 ct.	1.0 ct.
RIVER	IF	3.742	10.531
	VVS	3.087	8.141
	VS	2.546	6.482
	SI	2.164	5.509
TOP WESSELTON	IF	3.150	8.390
	VVS	2.570	6.501
	VS	2.079	5.405
	SI	1.767	5.494
WESSELTON	IF	2.664	6.735
	VVS	2.072	5.144
	VS	1.628	4.071
	SI	1.384	3.460
TOP CRYSTAL	IF	2.064	5.216
	VVS	1.557	4.020
	VS	1.340	3.368
	SI	1.139	2.863
CRYSTAL	IF	1.683	4.237
	VVS	1.295	3.342
	VS	1.115	2.801
	SI	947	2.381

Source:
Italiana d'Investimento S.p.A.
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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅛	4¾	AAR Cp .20	5	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	4	12	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	8	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	3¼	Aberden Pet	11	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
1¾	⅞	Acme Prec	13	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	1¾	Action Ind	7	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	Adam Russl	10	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3¼	2	A&EPlast P	4	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
1⅛	½	Aegis Corp	6	112	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	13	10	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Aeronca Inc		6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3	1¼	AffilCap .08t	8	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	
6¾	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	12	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Affil Pub .40	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅝	2	After Six .10	4	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
3½	1½	Aiken Ind	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	11	436	13⅜	12½	13	+ ⅜
7⅝	3½	AirpxEl .10e	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
47	15¾	AjaxM 1.07e	8	10	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅜
25	15½	AlanWd .25p	1	6	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Alaska Airl	10	37	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
1¾	⅜	Alba Waldn		3	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅜
11⅞	5⅛	Alcolc .12e	6	4	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3⅜	Alleghy Airl		61	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
7⅞	3¾	Alleg Cp wt		9	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
6	4½	AllanTr .24e	2	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	Allied Art	16	61	2¼	r	1.30	71
1¼	⅜	Alpha Ind		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Altamil Cp	3	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp	56	170	1⅛	1	1⅛	
½	3-16	Altec Cp wt		14	7-16	7-16	7-16	
6¼	2¼	Altec Crp pf		21	6	6	6	— ⅛
11¾	6½	AlterFds .50	5	22	11⅛	11¼	11½	
51	42⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	46	46	46	
12⅜	3⅜	AMAX wt		66	13⅛	12¾	12¾	
4⅝	1⅝	Amco Ind	4	44	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅜
5⅜	1¾	AHessLL wt		76	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
7¾	4¼	Am Agroncs	8	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	
11⅞	11⅛	AmBusP .26	18	29	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ½
⅜	3-16	ACenMtg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
5¼	2¾	Am Fletch		1	4	4	4	
15⅞	9⅝	A GarPd .30	6	17	11⅛	10⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3¾	Am Intl Pict	4	13	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	16	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	A Kitchn Fd	4	6	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
15⅝	7¾	AMaizeA .40	5	56	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
15¾	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	5	7	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
41½	27	Am Mf 2.70e	5	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
8	1⅛	AmMot Inns		90	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
34½	27½	AmPetrof 2	4	6	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	
3⅞	1⅜	Am Plan Cp		12	2	2	2	
4½	2⅜	A Precs .25e	7	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3⅛	1⅜	Am Rlty Tr		8	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
⅝	1-16	AmRltyT wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	+1-16
2½	1½	Am Recreat		72	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4	2	A SafEq .11t	17	71	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
3¾	2⅜	A Techin .12	24	x4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		9	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅝	AMHC Cp	8	4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	8	28	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	4¼	Anixter .16	4	181	10½	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
6	1½	Anken .10e	10	5	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30t	8	38	5½	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Applid Data	15	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
24½	12⅝	Aquit Ca .30	20	10	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	5	Ariz CL .10e		37	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6¼	4½	ArzCol pf.48		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	6¾	ArminCp .12	6	46	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Arrow Elect	3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6¼	3⅛	Arundel .49t		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
9¼	4⅜	Arwood .25e	3	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	8	50	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
9⅝	5⅝	AshlOil Can	9	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
1	5-16	Askin Svc		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—5-16
8¼	4⅜	Aspro .40b	6	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
1⅜	1	Astrex Inc		11	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
1	½	Atco Ind	27	4	⅞	13-16	13-16	
2⅜	¾	ATI Inc	3	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅝	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		75	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
8	7¼	Atlas CM B	10	28	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
2⅛	½	Atlas Cp wt		665	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅜
22¾	12⅞	Augatinc .15	14	8	17	17	17	
15⅞	10⅛	Austral Oil	10	56	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅛	AutoTrn .58t	19	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	1⅜	Auto Bldg	15	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅞	1⅝	Autmat Rad		13	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4¾	AutmSvc .20	7	3	7	7	7	
37¼	21⅜	AutoSw .84a	13	17	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ½
20	9⅛	AVC Cp .82t	4	13	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		12	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
25¼	16⅞	Avondl 1.20b	14	11	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	
6⅞	3	AVX Corp	169	6	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	7	104	6⅛	5⅞	6	

B - C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¼	4½	BadgrMt .50	9	3	8¼	8	8	
8½	3⅛	BakerM .15t	8	14	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		24	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
15-16	⅜	BangPun wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	4⅞	BanstrCH Lt		103	9⅛	8¾	9	
2½	1½	Barclay .04e	9	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	BarcoCa .18	6	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		8	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
8¼	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		27	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24t	6	14	4⅜	4½	4½	
7½	4¾	BarryWr .40	6	40	6½	6⅛	6¼	
1⅝	1	Bartell Med		10	1	1	1	
3¾	2⅜	Barth Sp .20	9	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	26	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Baruch Fost	17	22	2½	2¼	2⅜	
8¾	4¼	BasinPet Cp	8	1514	9	8½	8⅞	+ 1
10⅜	7⅞	BayrkUt .72		4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	5	23	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	13-16	BelscR .86t	50	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5	1¾	Benrus Crp	8	114	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
8	2¼	Berg Bruns	19	51	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅜	Brg B pf1.15		12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	BernzOmat		1	2	2	2	
9¾	3¾	Bertea .16b	7	6	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
5¾	2½	BervenC .12	58	12	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
4¾	1⅜	Bethlem Cp	6	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2½	1	Beverly Ent		41	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5⅜	Bic Pen .36	9	13	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
21½	12¾	Big Ber 1.20	5	3	20¼	20	20	— ½
14⅞	9¾	BinkMf .80a	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	Blessings	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3	1½	Blount .08	7	42	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅜	Bluebird Inc	6	368	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	6	115	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ 1⅛
10½	5	BoltBer .20e	8	15	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ¼
14⅞	4½	Bowne .20	10	7	12½	12¼	12½	
17⅜	9⅝	BowVall .10	25	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
22	7⅞	Brad Ragan	10	41	19¾	19	19⅝	— ⅛
18¼	6½	BradfdC .20	20	77	11	10½	10⅞	
3½	1⅞	Branch .05e	19	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅝	3⅞	BraniffAr wt		12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
14⅞	10	Brascn A 1b	3	68	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
26½	17½	Brewer 1.20	2	14	19	18¼	18½	— ½
1⅞	11-16	BroDart Ind	12	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9	4	Brooks P .20	6	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2	BrownCo wt		3	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅞	BrnF A .52b	9	8	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
13½	8⅛	BrnF B .52b	9	15	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	4½	BrwnF pf.40		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	BRT Rl .30e		4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
⅜	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2⅞	1⅛	Buehler Cp	6	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	4¼	Buell In .30b	4	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7¼	Bundy 1.08		9	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Burgess Ind	9	58	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	5¾	Burnsint .60	12	185	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅜
6⅞	3⅞	Bush Univ	19	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
11⅛	6	Butlerint .50	4	25	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14¾	Buttes G Oil	5	62	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	1⅜	Cablcom Gn	13	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
5⅝	1¾	Cagles In A		23	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅝	6¼	Caldor .15b	9	32	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅝	Calcomp		63	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Cal Lite Cp	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Cmco Inc	10	17	9	8¾	8¾	
4 9-16	2⅝	CaChbA .25e	3	30	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	9⅞	Campin .40b	4	5	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
3 15-16	1⅜	CdnExp GO	19	15	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
5⅝	2⅛	Cdn Homsid	31	7	5½	5½	5½	
14½	11	CdnInP 1.28	5	7	14¼	14	14	— ¼
4	2 13-16	CdnMarc .40	7	21	4⅛	4 1-16	4⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	34	15	3⅝	3⅜	3¾	+ ½
12¼	6⅝	CdnOcc .12e	10	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
41½	21½	Cdn SuprOil	11	13	43	41¾	43	+ 1½
1⅛	½	Canveri Int		10	13-16	¾	13-16	
2⅝	1⅞	Canoga .10e	6	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
2⅜	1⅛	Capehart Cp		9	1⅜	1½	1½	
2⅜	1¾	CapitlFd .16	5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
48⅜	18	Carbnind 1a	5	98	43¼	39½	39½	— 3⅛
6⅞	2¼	Caressa .20	8	101	5⅞	5⅛	5½	— ⅜
80¼	57	Carnat 1.20b	18	24	78½	77¼	77¾	+ ⅛
56	47½	CaroPL pf 5		210	49¾	49¼	49⅞	— ¼
17½	10½	CastlAM .80	3	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
1⅞	1¼	Castleton In	37	12	1½	1½	1½	
4¼	2⅝	Castlwd Int	5	36	4¾	4¾	4⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	12	23	12¼	11½	11½	— ⅝
1⅜	⅜	CelluCraft	11	11	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
4¾	3¼	CentSec .30e		2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
4¼	2⅜	Canvill Com		3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
2½	1¾	Certified Cp	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13-16	¼	Certron Cp		13	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
1¾	1	Cetec Corp	9	24	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
4⅞	3	ChadMill .40	8	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	
4⅜	2¼	Champ Hom		569	4⅛	4¼	4¼	— ¼
6⅛	1⅞	Chartr Med	8	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12⅜	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	4	9¼	9	9	— ¼
5⅛	2⅜	CHC Cp .30t	10	4	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
10¼	7½	Chieftn Dev	146	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
12⅞	2⅞	Child World	10	10	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
2	11-16	Christian Co	29	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Cinema Fiv	9	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Cinerama		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Circle K .30	7	90	7½	7	7	
5¼	3½	Citation .40	6	24	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Citiz Finl		5	1	1	1	
13⅛	8½	CK Petrolm	7	16	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	ClarkC .05e	3	12	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8	4	Clark Gr .30	9	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
6⅞	2⅝	Clarkson .16	8	18	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	3	Clarostat	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8¼	5¼	Clausng .59e	4	2	7	7	7	
5¾	3⅝	Clopay .07r		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅞	1¼	CMI Corp	11	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	2½	CMI Inv wt		12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
4½	1¼	CMT In Inc	5	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
14¾	3	Coachmn In	16	16	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
6½	4⅛	CoffMat .40r	8	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅜	9-16	Cohen Halfd		1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Cohu In .15r	28	7	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	296	8	7¼	7¾	— ¼
12⅞	5¼	Coleman .44	29	70	12¾	12½	12⅝	
4⅜	2¼	Colon Coml		23	3¼	3	3	— ¼
5¼	2⅝	ColwellC .28		9	4⅞	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
18⅛	[illegible]	Cmbustn Eq	12	91	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
31	24⅛	Cominco 3a	6	17	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅞
3⅜	2¼	Com Grp .14	4	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—
12⅛	8⅞	ComAlU .30	8	2	10½	10⅜	10¾	
16⅜	11½	ComlMtl .60	1	19	14	13½	13⅞	— ⅜
5⅞	1⅞	Comdor BM		1	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	
9¼	4¼	CoPsycC .20	7	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
19½	14½	ComSv 1.62b	7	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Compac Cp		10	13-16	¾	¾	— ⅛
7¼	3⅞	Compo Ind		10	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
1⅛	9-16	CompuDyn	9	2	1	1	1	— ¼
8⅞	5⅜	Conchem .40	6	2	7	7	7	— ¼
3	1⅛	Concrd Fab	10	5	2⅛	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	4	46	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅜	Con Oil Gas	11	37	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Cons Ref .08	11	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Consyne Cp	9	10	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
1	¾	Cont Mater		27	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
1	½	Cont Tel wt		12	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
8⅝	5⅞	Cook El .40	7	3	8	8	8	
18¼	10	Cook Ind .40	3	39	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅞	Cooper Jar	30	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl		37	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
16⅞	11¾	Core Labs	9	32	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
22⅞	14¾	Corenco .80	5	2	14½	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	10	14	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
2⅜	1	Colt Corp	14	2	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
¾	5-16	ColtCorp wt		1	½	½	½	—1-16
17¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	22	13	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ¼
4¼	2	Craig Corp	4	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	CramrE .11t	6	19	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
9⅞	5½	Crompton		5	9⅛	8¾	9	
36⅛	19⅞	Cross AT .84	13	46	31⅛	29	31⅛	+ 1⅞
20⅛	14½	CwnCPf .60r	3	4	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	— ⅜
11⅞	3	CRS Ds .10e	9	5	10¾	10½	10¾	
8¼	3⅜	CrutcR .55e	14	720	8½	7⅞	8	— ¼
15⅜	8¼	CrystlO .40e	6	102	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	7¼	CSE Cp .40a	5	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Cubic Cp .20		16	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Curtis Math		5	1½	1½	1½	
9⅞	6¼	CW Tran .40	5	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4½	2¼	Damson Oil	22	21	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
37⅞	20	Daniell .28b	9	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	7	239	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅜	DayMin .10e	62	91	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
⅝	¼	DCL Inc		1	½	½	½	—1-16
5⅛	3½	DeJurA .10e	19	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9	5	Del Labs .24	6	3	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅜
⅞	5-16	DeltaCp Am		6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8⅝	5⅜	Delm Fd .54	13	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	DTalEz .20e	6	56	9⅝	9	9¼	— ¼
6⅛	2½	Devcp Am		55	4⅝	4½	4½	
[illegible]	18½	DiamM Drl	7	46	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅞
3¾	1⅞	Diebold VC		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	11	37	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
14	7½	DillardSt .40	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1½	7-16	Diodes Inc		37	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
30	12⅝	Diversey .70	10	80	30⅛	28½	29⅝	— ⅜
11-16	¼	Divrsf In wt		3	½	½	½	
11⅛	5⅜	Dixilyn Cor	7	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
31¾	17¼	Dome Petrl	12	190	33¾	31¾	32½	+ ⅞
7¾	4⅜	Donkeny .30	3	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅞	5¼	DowneyS .30	5	8	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
11½	4½	Driver Harr	6	18	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	4½	DrgFair .40	6	24	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	Dunlop .07e		12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	42	22½	22	22	+ ⅛
8⅞	4½	Dur Tst .25b	9	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
3½	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	9	22	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	2¼	Dynell .14t	20	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅞	¾	Eagle Cloth	17	13	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	EriScheb .36	28	16	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
14¾	8¾	Earth R .60	7	467	15⅝	14⅞	15½	+ ¾
28½	18⅛	EasonO .10r	10	4	25	25	25	— ¼
20⅞	14½	Esln C 1.10a	4	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Eckmar Cp	62	92	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3½	Ecodyne	13	64	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
23½	16½	Edgllon .50r	3	32	21½	20	21⅞	+ 1⅞
4	1	Edmos Cp		17	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	Edo Corp	10	10	6⅝	6	6	— ¼
11⅜	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	7	126	12½	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅞
3⅞	2½	Egan Mc .20	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	EnrnhPh .10	4	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	⅜
4⅝	1⅞	Elcor Chm	12	130	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .21t	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11½	6½	Electrog .80	7	11	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ¾
2¼	1	Elect Assisl	6	13	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	ElecEng .32	5	1	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ 1½
1⅜	15-16	Elect Resch	15	9	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ¼
19½	9	ElectrnicA 1	9	1	18½	18½	18½	
11⅜	7	ELT .10e	5	48	11⅛	10½	10⅞	+ ½
6½	2⅞	Espey Mfg	34	9	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
6	2⅛	Esq Rad El	4	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7¼	2½	EssexCh .20	6	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	EvanAr .10b	6	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
6	2⅝	Execuin .23t		6	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4¾	1⅛	Fab Ind	16	39	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Fabien .40b	8	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
15⅛	4⅞	FabriCrl .12	1	24	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
3	⅞	FairTex Mil		2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	Fairfld Nob	17	48	4	3½	4	+ ½
4¾	3	Fairmnt Ch	4	2	4½	4½	4½	
34½	16⅞	FalconS .40	4	166	32⅛	28⅜	29⅞	— 2⅜
5¼	1½	Fam Dol Str	45	6	5	5	5	
3	⅞	Family Rec	15	4	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅝	FannyF .42t	24	1	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	¾	Fash Fabric		3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅞	FayDrg .06e	1	5	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12	11⅛	FedRlt .99e	9	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Fed Resrces		82	4½	4	4⅛	
22½	16¼	FedMart .60	5	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
11½	8½	Felmnt .12r	0	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	
6	3⅝	Felsway .32	6	15	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	2	Fibrebrd wt		22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅞	4	FidelcG .36r	7	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2	⅞	Fields Plast		40	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Film Cp Am		2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅞	2¾	Filmways	7	285	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	FinGen .36b	0	x12	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	
9½	6¾	Fst Conn 1	7	11	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	FstDenv Ml		3	3	3	3	
⅛	⅛	Fst Denv wt		28	⅛	3-16	3-16	
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		7	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
5⅛	3⅜	FstNrr pf.50		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
9⅝	6⅝	Fst SL .24p	6	1	7	7	7	
4⅛	1⅜	Fst Va Mtg		3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
7⅛	3½	Fsimark .24	7	2	5½	5⅜	5½	
14⅜	4⅝	FischrP .48t	10	12	12⅜	12½	12⅜	
3⅞	1⅜	Flaggind .12	7	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4	1¾	Flagstaff	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
16¼	6⅛	Flight Safty	10	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Fla Capital	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
25⅜	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	10	3	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
25	11¼	Fly Dig Oil	6	78	20⅝	19¾	19⅞	— ½
5⅜	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	14	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
10¼	5	Foote Mini	5	5	10	10	10	
72½	57½	FordCan 5e	4	z210	71½	70½	71½	+ ½
6¼	3	Forest City		26	6¼	6	6¼	
5⅞	1⅝	Forest Labs		15	5⅛	5	5	
8¼	5	FoxStaP .36	8	3	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3½	2	Franklin Rl		4	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	8	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
34	21⅜	Fresnillo 1b	6	46	29½	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅜
6	4½	Friedm .18a	3	24	5⅜	5½	5½	
2	1¼	Friend Frst	1	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅞	1½	Frier Ind		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	11	72	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
13⅞	6⅞	Frigitronic	22	90	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅞
5½	3⅝	Frontier Air	4	3	4½	4½	4½	
2½	1⅛	FrontAir wt		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅞	4¼	Gabriel .05e	5	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
4⅛	1½	Galaxy Cor		7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7	5	Garan .32a	5	17	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ½
4⅝	1⅝	Garcia Corp	17	27	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
5	3	Garind .07p	3	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
2	⅞	Gaylord Nat		2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Gaynor Staf		3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
32⅛	14⅜	Gearhart .40	9	101	32⅛	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅜
1⅜	13-16	Gen Buildrs		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
20½	18⅝	Gen Ed Svc	6	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
2⅞	1⅜	G Empl .28r	11	2	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Gen Resrch		23	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
1	½	Gen Resrcs		2	13-16	13-16	3-16	
5⅝	2⅛	Generics Cp	11	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
2⅛	1⅜	Genge Inc		54	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ¼
2⅞	1¼	Geon Ind		289	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
4⅜	1⅛	Gerber Sci		8	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
15⅛	8¼	GiantFd .80	8	10	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¼
13⅝	9	Giant Y .40a	27	86	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
5	2¼	GIT Rlt .96e	7	1	5	5	5	
2⅞	1¼	Gladdding Cp		13	2⅜	2	2¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Glasrock Pr		9	3	3	3	— ⅛
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	7	28⅞	28½	28½	
4⅞	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	11	7	4¼	4⅝	4¼	+ ⅛
7	3½	Globeind .40	6	62	7½	7⅜	7¼	+ ⅛
9½	4¼	Glosser .26	6	5	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
11¾	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
5⅛	2¾	Glover Inc		2	4	4	4	6
4⅝	3	Gldblatt .24	44	10	3½	3½	3½	
23¾	13	Gblden Cycl	44	79	24⅝	22¾	24⅛	+ 2
5	1¼	Gold W Mob		2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		58	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		43	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¾	Gorin Strs	10	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
16	10	GormR .90a	7	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½
3⅜	2⅛	Gouldinc wt		1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
26½	17¼	Grainger .30	21	45	26¼	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅞
6⅛	3¼	GrandA .05e	11	12	6	5⅞	6	
5⅛	7-16	Granite Mgt		9	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	10	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	GtBasin Pet	33	118	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	13	45	26¼	25⅛	25⅛	— 1¼
2⅞	2¼	GtLakR .15r	13	2	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7	2⅞	GtScotS .10r	6	10	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
2¾	⅝	Greenman	8	120	3	2¾	3	+ ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	GreerHy .12	6	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	GREIT .40		6	5⅛	5	5¼	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	Greyhd C	25	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
15⅝	7½	GRI Cp .40	4	50	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	8	7⅝	7	7	
1⅝	½	Gruen Ind		32	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
1½	13-16	GSC En .42c	15	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1¾	1	GTI Corp		11	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2⅛	GuardCh .40	12	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Guliford .20	438	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32⅝	23¾	Gulf Can .80	9	2	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

H

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	6¼	HallsMot .46	3	8	7	7	7	+ ⅛
4½	2½	HampD .15e	3	54	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
12½	7⅛	Hanovr Petr	13	23	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
6¾	3⅝	HanSq 1.63e		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
29¼	19⅛	Harland .22	20	6	26	25⅞	26	— ¼
16⅞	5⅜	Harmn .10r	5	32	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ¼
15½	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	19	49	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Harvey Grp		10	⅞	13-16	⅞	+3-16
3⅞	1⅜	Hasbro Ind	60	7	3	3	3	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Hastng .40a	6	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HawalA .10r	3	2	4	4	4	
5⅜	2⅜	Health Chm	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5¾	2⅞	HealthM .30	4	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2⅞	11-16	Helnick Inst	40	50	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Helmn Inc .15e		25	2	1⅞	2	
11⅝	5⅜	Her Mal .43	5	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
12⅜	7½	HiShea .05b	9	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
2½	1½	Highlnd Cap		11	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
17½	6	Hipirnic .20	22	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Helmn Ind	4	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	39	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
30	16¾	HomeOA .50	13	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
7	3¼	Horn Hardrt		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅝	HospM .67e	7	14	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11⅛	3¾	Hosp Mtr In	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12½	7⅛	Hotell 1.91e	8	26	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	House Vi .32	8	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅞	HoustOil .40	12	536	27¼	25⅞	26⅜	— 1
2⅜	¾	Howell Ind	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	18¾	HubellB 1.40	9	25	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
33	16⅛	HudB O 1.20	10	3	34	33⅝	34	+ 1⅛
5	1⅝	Hudson Gen		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5¾	4	Hufimn .40e		7	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
19⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .50	6	115	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	2	Hycel Inc	47	85	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
12¾	11¼	Hydrm fp 60		2	14	14	14	+ 1⅛

I - J - K

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12⅞	7⅛	ICM R 1.39e	7	25	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
11½	6½	IMC Magnet	5	36	9	7⅞	9	+ 1⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Imper Ind	5	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅝	22	ImpOil A .80	14	79	29	28⅛	28⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	2	Incoterm A	525	114	10⅛	9¼	10½	+ ⅜
1⅞	⅞	IndianHd wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	28	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Instron .20	10	17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
1½	⅝	Instrum Sys	16	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	11-16	Integrt Res		2	1¾	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
2⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	9	26	2½	2½	2½	
1⅝	5-16	Intl Banknoi	112	243	1⅛	1	1⅛	
18⅜	6¾	Int Cour .24	15	93	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅝
3⅜	1¼	Int Foodsvc		38	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	5	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
12⅝	6½	IntGenln .70	4	34	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
4	2¼	Int Prot .10		14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3¼	1⅛	InrSeawy Tr		29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	13-16	Int Stretch		7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	11	26100	31⅞	30⅛	30⅞	— ⅜
18⅞	8⅛	Interpool	6	24	17⅝	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅞
8⅛	6	Intrsyst .40	9	4	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ½
11⅜	6½	Interway Cp	4	13	8⅝	8	8	
22	14½	InDiv A 1.80	6	43	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	InvDivB .45	7	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
17⅝	7	Ionics Inc	22	4	17½	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
9½	3⅛	IroqBrd .16	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Irvin Indust	5	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
5⅛	4	ISC Finl .30	8	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	IsraelD .84e		7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7¾	3¼	Itel Corp	6	58	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Jaclyn .30a	5	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
11½	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	6	124	12¼	10½	12	+ 1½
8	3⅜	Jeannet .22t	5	4	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
2⅜	1¼	Jetronic Ind	5	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
28	18⅛	John Pd .25	18	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	11	12	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
10⅞	4⅝	Kelsrind .26	6	343	10⅛	9⅞	10	
5½	3¼	KaneMill wt		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	17	KanebSv .90	8	23	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
13-16	5-16	Kavanau		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	
3⅞	2⅝	Kay Corp		10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	3	KenwinS .34	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2	Ketchm .14t	10	55	6⅝	5½	6⅛	+ ⅝
19⅝	11⅛	Kewane .48a	6	29	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Keystind .30	4	2	6¼	6⅛	6½	
2⅛	⅜	Kin Ark Crp	11	19	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
10⅝	7¼	KingRd .15e	6	6	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
4½	1⅝	Kingstip .16	8	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
37¼	25⅝	Kirbyind .60	8	4	36⅜	36½	36⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Kit Mfg		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	⅞	KleerVu Ind		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	1¼	Kleinerts		17	3½	3	3	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅜	Kllklok .60	5	14	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
12¾	4⅞	Knicker Toy	6	24	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
19¼	7¾	Kolmorg .40	8	12	19⅞	18½	19⅞	+ 1
5⅝	2⅞	KuhnStr .10	6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	

L

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8½	3½	LefRd .06e	10	334	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ¼
4⅝	2⅞	Lake Shore	11	60	3 7-16	3 3-16	3⅜	—1-16
4	2⅝	LaMur .20	24	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2¼	LaPoint .10e	5	19	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	LaTour Bck		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
2	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	LCA Cp .45	12	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	
1¼	½	LCA Cp wt		2	¾	¾	¾	
9⅛	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	7	18	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12	Lee Entr .52	9	9	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Lee Natl	42	2	2½	2½	2½	
7⅞	3½	Lee Pharm	83	19	5	5	5	
4⅛	2¼	Lehigh Pres	3	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅝	4⅝	Leigh Pr .40	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	3½	LesFay .32b	5	45	5⅞	5½2	5½	
9⅝	7¼	LewisBF .24	3	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Liberty Fab	6	23	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Lightolier	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	LilyLynn A	5	5	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Lincoln Am	11	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec	138	16	4⅛	4	4⅛	
2⅞	1	Lodge S .13e	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14	7½	Lomhn .60a	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8¼	2¾	LoewThe wt		55	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Logistic .12e	5	3	2	2	2	
8⅞	7⅛	LaGenSv .62	9	12	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	14½	LoglsCe 1.28	5	4	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
2⅛	1⅝	LSB Ind .14t	.5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅜	LTVCorp wt		80	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	
4⅛	2½	Lundy Elec		7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅛	1⅛	Lynch Corp	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛

M - N

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅝	½	Macrod Ind		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14	9⅛	Mo Pbs 1.32	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	MansfdT .10	21	16	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	2¼	Marindus B	20	6	2 7-15	2⅜	2 7-16	+1-16
18⅞	14¼	MarkCt .05b	5	18	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
7½	3⅛	Marlene Ind	6	8	6⅛	6	6	
7¼	2	Marshal Ind	5	167	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ 1
5¼	3¼	Maslnd Son		16	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
19⅞	5½	Masnelln .30	7	13	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
8½	3	MaterRe .20	8	4	6½	6	6	+ ½
5⅞	2	MaulBro .10	25	10	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	McCull Oil	21	177	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
15	5	McDonh .40	5	15	14	13½	13½	— ¼
11½	8¼	Means FW 1	6	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
9½	6⅛	Medalst .40b	4	13	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
2¼	1⅜	Medco Jwly	15	13	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Medenco .12	6	48	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	16⅛	MediaGn .40	11	5	30½	30⅛	29⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	2⅞	Megoln .05e	6	10	13⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Metrocare	10	2	2	2	2	
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		21	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
18½	11¾	MichSug 1a	1	5	13¾	13½	13½	+ ¼
6	2¼	Mioid Co .30		7	6	6	6	
7½	4⅞	MidldGl .16e	5	3	6½	6½	6½	
20¼	7⅝	Milgo Elect	7	76	19⅝	18⅞	19½	+ ⅝
9	4½	Miller H	1	4	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
42¼	7⅝	MillerW .60	11	z1100	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
17¼	3	Mll Roy .20e	14	48	17	15⅝	17	+ 1½
1¼	½	Mission IT		3	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
17¼	11	MoPac 1.20	4	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
17¼	9	Mitchll 1.57t	7	65	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Mile Cp .16	4	21	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	Motvcrp wt		114	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ⅝
11¾	7	Moog .60	5	8	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	MtgGth .40e		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Morton S .32	6	5	3¼	3⅞	3¼	
6⅛	3	MottsSup M	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Movielab	6	22	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
14⅞	6⅝	MPB Co .50	5	26	14½	14	14	— ⅝
3	1	MPO Video		3	3	3	3	
1⅞	½	MPS Intl Cp		2	1½	1¼	1½	
4¼	2⅞	MultiAm .20	194	8	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Napco Ind	6	4	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅝	NardaM .08t	6	20	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5	3½	Nat Alfalfa		1	4½	4½	4½	
6½	2½	N Distr .10e	5	370	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1¼	½	Nailnd w t		13	1	1	1	
10½	4⅛	NMedE .16b	5	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
8½	2⅛	Nat Paragn	7	38	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nat Silver	32	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2¼	Nat Spinng		2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Nat System	19	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	
12½	8¼	NatwHo .24	10	59	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅝
2	1⅛	Neonex .05	3	15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
1½	15-16	NestLM .10e		1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
16	9¼	Newcor .76	4	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
35⅞	17½	NENuclr .30	17	25	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
12	9⅝	NHamp .45e	7	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
15-16	7-16	Newidria M	47	34	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
20¼	8½	NMex Ariz	83	12	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	8	269	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	3½	N Proc .35e	12	17	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
12¼	7½	NYTimes .60	7	325	11¾	9¾	11¾	+ 1⅞
2½	⅞	Nexus .14t	21	1	2½	2½	2½	
9	5¼	NiagFSv .34	4	3	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
2¼	1	Nichols SE		13	2	1¾	2	+ ⅜
3⅛	⅞	Noel Indust		5	2½	2½	2½	
24⅝	7¾	Nolex Cp	38	179	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
3½	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	9-16	NoAmMt wt		7	¾	¾	¾	
11¾	5½	NorAm Rov	15	46	10⅛	9½	10⅛	— ⅜
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	15	434	5¼	4 9-16	5⅛	+7-16
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z100	45¼	45¼	45¼	
4¼	¾	NNGMob wt		29	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	
2⅞	1¼	Novo Corp		3	1⅝	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Nuclear Dt	7	62	5	4½	5	+ ⅝
13½	[illegible]	NumacO Gs	21	7	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛

O - P

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	3⅜	Oakwd Hom	5	8	6	5⅝	5⅞	
24⅝	15½	Offshore Co	7	6	24½	23⅛	24½	+ 1½
37⅞	16	OhioBrs 1.40	4	21	29⅝	27⅛	29⅝	+ ⅝
10	4	Oh Sealy .30	7	14	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
3	1½	Olla Ind	16	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	8	OnLine Sys	7	37	14⅛	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
21¾	12	OnanCp .20e	7	23	22¼	21½	22¼	— ⅛
69¾	43	OOklep Cop	6	z600	48½	46	48½	+ 2½
2⅛	⅝	Originala		31	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Ormand Ind	6	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5¼	2⅛	Outdr Sport	9	14	4½	4⅝	4½	+
9¼	5¼	OverhDr .40	10	6	7⅛	7	7	—
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		7	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
3½	2½	OzarkA .03e	4	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅞	¾	P&F Indust	6	10	1½	1½	1½	+
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
15	13⅛	PGE5pf 1.25		1	14	14	14	+
14½	11¾	PGRd pf1.25		2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
14⅞	12⅞	PG pfA 12.5		3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
13½	11⅜	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	12½	12½	12½	—
25¾	22⅞	PGE 9pf2.25		5	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
23⅞	20½	PGE 8pf 2		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+
4	2⅜	P Holdg .16		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—
14⅝	11⅛	PNwTel 1.20	9	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—

(Continued on next page.)

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

FRANCE, COTE D'AZUR
MOUGINS, 5 kms. from CANNES - La Croisette,
Very beautiful ESTATE with character
AUTHENTIC RESTORED MAS
on 4,500 sq.m. of land planted with beautiful trees, modern swimming pool (12 m. X 6 m.), large receptions, 7 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, kitchen, maid's room, terraces-solarium. Possibility to build a 2nd villa of 225 sq.m. of living area.
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1,500 sq.m. office space, advanced award winning design, steel and concrete construction, fully air-conditioned. Equipped to the latest standards with conference rooms, multi-line telephone and telex inst., movable office divisions, wall to wall carpeting. Beautiful location with view on lake Zurich, own parking lot. 5 minutes vicinity to commuter station to Zurich and airport.
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HOLIDAY RESORTS: Furnished apartments, cottages, villas with maid service for rent around the globe. Luxury San Francisco 4-bedroom home, available June-September. Yacht charters. U.S. flight reservations. Caravelle, Ltd., 466 Pike Rd., San Antonio, Texas 78209, U.S.A. Tel.: 1-512-824-8976 or 824-0081. Cable: CARAVELLE.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

STAYING IN PARIS? Be at home with a furnished first-class apartment while owner is absent. Minimum rental 1 month. Also flats & houses for sale INTER URBIS 1 Rue Mollien (off Ave Messine) Paris (8e) Tel: 622-46-20. 924-03-75

HOUSING PROBLEMS? Consult American Advisory Service YOUR real-estate agent in Paris. 7 Avenue Grande-Armée 727-43-29.

16th, IENA: 220 sq.m., 6 rooms + large kitchen, beautifully furnished, completely equipped. Fr. 4,800 net, available July for 10 months or longer. Tel.: 723-56-96.

7th, INVALIDES: High floor, view, splendid 5-room apartment, phone, luxuriously furnished. Fr. 2,700. 555-64-49.

ODEON 2 bedrooms, Splendid living, kitchen, bath, PHONE, carpets + maid's room. Fr. 3,300 net. 280-20-42.

RENT 4-ROOM, fully furnished flat, TV, phone, garden, tennis court, maid, car if required. Extra charge + own petrol. Meudon, 10 kms. Paris center. Free 21 July to Aug. 30. P. Bulenzi, before July 10, 2 Rue du Parc, 92190 Meudon. 027-41-60.

7th, BLD. ST.-GERMAIN, propriétaire loue beau studio, immeuble standing, belles cuisine et salle de bains, 2 lits, téléphone. Fr. 1,500. Tel.: Matin 8 à 11 h., 222-05-64.

RUE PERGOLESE-FOCH: Studio de luxe, 9th floor, bath, dressing, kitchen, phone, short/long rent. Brussels 537-29-11.

17th, double living + bedroom, kitchen, bath, phone, old style furniture. Fr. 1,500 + charges. Tel.: 924-92-45.

SUBLET 16th: Nice 2 rooms, kitchen, bath. July/Aug. Fr. 2,000. Call: Orsoni 227-00-09 office hours.

ST.-CLOUD: 4-bedroom house with modern appliances, charm, garden, garage, July-Aug. Price: Fr. [illegible],000/month. Tel.: 771-88-32, a.m., Sat. on.

H. MARTIN, 2 bedrooms Fr. 4,700
16th, FOCH, 3 bedrooms Fr. 4,300
17th, MONCEAU, 3 bedrooms .... Fr. 5,000
SAINT GERMAIN, 4 bedrooms .... Fr. 4,500
Telephone: 720-52-58.

MONTPARNASSE: Living + alcove, new, phone. Fr. 1,500. 633-74-74.

16th: My fully furnished 2 room flat, year lease. Tel.: 527-39-85.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

LUXURY STUDIO, fully equipped, splendid view Notre-Dame, to let summer July 1st. 633-29-93.

APARTMENT ST.-CYR: Fully furnished and equipped, 74 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, exceptional. Price: Fr. 1,100 incl. charges. 626-47-98.

NO AGENCY: Charming 2 room. July/Aug./Sept. near Notre Dame. Phone: 325-31-56.

16th: Luxurious double living + 2 bedrooms, all comfort, high floor, phone. Fr. 2,900 + charges. 222-07-82.

16th: For 6 mos. living + 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, phone, well furnished. Fr. 1,500 net. 222-08-19.

MEUDON-BELLEVUE: Near station, for short or long term, duplex, 5 rooms + 180 sq.m. terrace, all comfort, phone, garage. Fr. 2,850 + charges. 222-08-19.

TROCADERO: Beautifully furnished 5 rooms, 5th floor, all comfort. Call: 727-24-62, between 3 & 6.

14th: Small house + studio + garden for rent 3-4 months. Reasonable. Call: Friday or Saturday morning: 336-34-56.

TO LET, JULY-AUGUST, near Sacré-Coeur, in good standing building, very quiet apartment "style artiste," 4 rooms + kitchen + bath. Fully equipped. Telephone and TV. Fr. 1,800 monthly + deposit. Phone: 878.68.28.

CHAMPS-ELYSEES In English lady's elegant flat: spacious, furnished room, breakfast and dinner, use salon, phone, bath. Telephone: 359-82-06, before 12 or after 5 p.m.

AVE. GEORGE-V: Unusual top floor bachelor apartment. Views from 4 sunny terraces. Entrance, living, dining, bedroom, bath, dressing, kitchen, cave, phone. From Sept. for 10 months. Price Fr. 4,500. Call: 267-03-00.

NEUILLY: HOUSE, 6 rooms, garden. Fr.4,500; GEORGE-V, MONCEAU, CHAMP-DE-MARS, 4 & 6 rooms, 346.50.60 or 874.00.24.

17th: Luxurious flat, 70 sq.m., till end September. Fr. 1,000. Tel.: 754.70.84, after 7 p.m.

PASSY: 2 months or more. Large luxurious studio, telephone, well decorated. Fr. 1,500. Phone to: 704.21.28.

7th, LA TOUR MAUBOURG: Unobstructed view, double living, 3 bedrooms, bath, phone, luxuriously furnished. Fr. 3,000. Telephone: 870-34-37.

BOULOGNE: Recent. Very luxurious beautiful reception, 3 bedrooms, 2 W.C.s, kitchen, bath, park, phone. Fr. 3,000. 924-69-24.

8th, RUE D'ANJOU: Living + bedroom, luxuriously furnished kitchen, bath, phone. Fr. 1,250 charges included. 280-09-77.

8th, NEAR ELYSEE: 95 sq.m., double living + bedroom, luxuriously furnished, kitchen, bath, phone. Fr. 2,500 charges included. Tel.: 224-42-25.

JULY & AUGUST, EIFFEL Tower: Fine view, double reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, modern kitchen. Tel.: 555-11-82.

17th: 150 sq.m., salon, dining, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, phone, comfort. Telephone: 073-98-15.

NATION: Superb 2/3-room apartment, 100 sq.m., comfort, phone, 100 sq.m. installed terrace. Price: Fr. 2,350 net. 246.74.04.

CONCORDE, 5 R. Cambon. 260-38-89 Rooms, studios, private shower, carpet, phone. From daily Fr. 47

VICT.-HUGO: Studio, bath, phone. Fr. 1,000. Tel.: 727-24-60.

ROOM INDEPENDENT, hot water, possibility cook. 606-04-37.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

16th, MUETTE: Very lovely living, dining, 2 bedrooms, quiet, sunny. Fr. 3,200. T.: 723-59-51

16th: Sublet July/Aug./Sept., 3-room flat, all comfort, phone. Fr. 1,800 net. 647-55-28/766-33-64.

RENT FLAT, 2 rooms, kitchen, bathroom: 1, 2 or 3 months. Call: 622-16-92.

5th: Nice living, all comfort, beams, fireplace, Old-Paris style, phone. Call: 707.11.66.

LARGE 6-room flat, Place des Vosges, comfort, Fr. 4,500 for 16th July to 10th Sept. 278.54.22.

RUE SPONTINI: Large studio, high class, luxury furniture. Fr. 1,400. 265.51.45/56.65.

CHAMP DE MARS: Nice 5-room apartment, all comfort. Fr. 3,850. 265.51.45 and 265.56.65.

16th: Flat, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, equipped, sunny. Fr. 3,900 monthly, July 12-Aug. 31. 525.77.30.

16th, ETOILE: Luxury 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, phone, maid's room. Fr. 3,800 net. 224-00-30.

14th: STUDIO, owner, 40 sq.m., comfort, phone. Tel.: 887-29-05.

APARTMENT, Left Bank, Short term. Tel.: 325-08-91/35-09.

MONTMARTRE: 3 months, nice sunny flat. Fr 700. Tel.: 606-44-50.

LONG & SHORT TERM rentals. Call: 720-15-14, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

14th, RASPAIL: 2 rooms + bath, kitchen, July/Aug. T.: 325-44-36.

CHAMPS-ELYSEES: Seek girl to share flat. 637-42-60, ext. 2920.

NEUILLY: Owner, luxury 3/4 rooms, short/long term. 722-23-31.

GIRL with flat seeks roommate. Call: 260-33-80, ext. 409.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

L'ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES
View on the Seine
6th FLOOR, consisting of a veritable PENTHOUSE in ultra modern building plus luxurious reception. 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. 34 RUE FABERT
ESNAULT, 34 Bld. Malesherbes. Telephone: 266.39.40.

TROCADERO: 220 sq.m., 7 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen, phone, maid's room... RANELAGH: Living + 1 bedroom. Tel.: 073-98-15.

RUE VANEAU: Facing garden, 5th floor, elevator, 3 rooms, 2 baths, terrace. Fr. 3,500 + charges. 260-28-66 mornings.

MARLY LE ROI: 15 mins. west Paris. New villa, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths. Fr. 4,500. 720-82-18.

MONTPARNASSE: 2 rooms, 62 sq.m., kitchen, all comfort, phone. Fr. 1,520. 580-82-19.

VIROFLAY: Villa exceptional quality, living with wood paneling, dining, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, garden, phone. Fr. 4,000. Call: 577-45-10.

VILLE D'AVRAY: Beautiful modern villa, 8 rooms, beautiful garden, beautiful view, phone. Price: Fr. 5,250. 704-63-51.

RIVE GAUCHE: Rue Babylone, 6 old style rooms, maid's room, phone. Fr. 3,500. 704-63-51.

15th, near Hilton. Modern building, beautiful 5 rooms, 2 baths, phone, equipped kitchen, exceptional view. 267-03-00.

13th: Private rents new luxury living, 2 bedrooms, equipped kitchen, phone, parking, cellar. $500. Tel.: 584-27-81.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

LA MUETTE: High class, double living, dining, 2 bedrooms, equipped kitchen, bath and half bath, phone. Fr. 3,600 + charges. Call: 325-26-06.

7th, DUROC: 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maid's room, phone. Fr. 4,000 + charges. 783-43-54.

FRENCH PROVINCES

UNIQUE, SAINT-TROPEZ PARCS (at water's edge). For rent July and/or Aug. or sale. Provençal house, 6 rooms, 2 baths, with shower, 2 other showers, living, large kitchen, 200 sq.m. terraces, all exposures, central heating. Pier for boats. 4,800 sq.m. garden. Brokers abstain. Write: Box 90,664, Herald, Paris or call: Paris, 704-64-08.

UNEXPECTEDLY STILL AVAILABLE for rent July + Aug. beautiful, typical 'Mas Provençal' in 9 hectares of land, situated 12 kms. from St. Tropez, 6 kms. Ste. Maxime. Swimming pool, phone, 4 double bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, huge living room, kitchen fully equipped: refrigerators, dish washing machine, etc. No agency involved. Please write: SPDE, 40 R. Cherche-Midi, 75006 PARIS, or phone: 222-26-72.

CANNES SEASIDE: Luxuriously furnished apartment for rent, garage, view sea, mountains T.V., phone. Write: Van Putten, 43 B'd. Docteur-Picaud. Tel.: 47-43-15 Cannes.

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NELL GWYNN HOUSE, Chelsea. Rent one of the most luxurious "pied-à-terre" apartments in Europe. Every service you need at only £50 per week. Further details: Letting office, Nell Gwynn House, Sloane Avenue, London, SW3. T: 01-5848317. Tlx: 916358.

LARGE FLAT near HYDE PARK for family, London W2. £65 week 1-3 months. 727-57-26. Box 0377, HT, 28. Gt. Queen St.. London WC2.

SUPERIOR FLATS AND HOUSES. Available LONDON and COUNTRY. LIPFRIEND & Co. Tel.: 01-499 7578.

GREECE

POROS ISLAND: New 2-bedroom villa in pine woods, sleeps 6, 30 meters from own beach. $1,200 monthly. Call: Athens, 734-096.

HOLLAND

HOUSES TO RENT in AMSTERDAM, BUSSUM & UTRECHT areas. Pierre's Rental Agency Kapittelweg 389 Hilversum. Tel: 02150-12198.

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ISRAEL

TO LET FOR MONTHS OF AUG., SEPT., OCT. or part. 300 sq.m., extremely beautiful house in Jaffa, facing sea. Three levels, antique furnishing, huge sun terrace. Only very serious references. Write: Box 160, HT, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

ITALY

AT HOME IN ROME Luxury apartment house wit nished flats available for 1 and more from $30 a day for Phone: 6794325, 6793450 Write: Palazzo al Velabro Via del Velabro, 16, 00186 Rome.

U.S.A.

BOSTON: Rent my hous three years, from August while I am in Brussels. large 8 rooms, 4 bedroom on 2 acres, in delightful c town of Sherborn. Easy to Boston. $650.00 m Contact: Mr. Reynolds. dex. 15 Riverdale, N Mass. 02195. Telex: Telephone: 969-06-00. 655-63-49.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBU

238 FAUBOURG ST.-HON Facing ex-Rothschild Four
Luxurious apartments w
2-3-4-5 ROOMS & DU
several studios. Overlooking Fbg. St.-Honoré interior gardens.
Huge receptions, lengthe wide terraces or balcor
You can visit, as from m 14 h.-19 h., Sat. 10-19 Z. IMMOBILIER. 43 Rue de Courcelles, P Telephone: 924-62-94

92 AVENUE DE VIL
Nice freestone building and greenery. Double bedroom, all comfort. and to be installed. Parkin Fr. 415,000. Telephone: urgent cause departure. from 3 to 7 p.m

PLACE ETATS-UN
HIGH FLOOR, VIEW, Sumptuous apartment, tions, 3 bedrooms, 3 maid's rooms. Delore St.-Pierre. 359-33-4

OWNER sells 8-room 40 sq.m. living roo fireplace, modern kitc 4 bedrooms, 3 bath garage, patio, 500 sq den, 5 mins. from station to Orsay, St. Austerlitz. F. [illegible],000 Telephone: 727-80-20.

6th: 2 rooms, 47 sq.m race, calm, newly redor beams. Tel.: 325-08-06.

NEUILLY: Greens, sun luxurious 98 sq.m. day + bedroom, parking. 224.82.80.

هكذا من الأصل

هذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
43⅞	19⅝	PallCp .40	17	63	41⅜	41	41½	+¼
3⅛	15-16	Palomr Finl		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
10½	6¼	PanOcean O	235	168	11⅝	11	11¼	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Pandt Bradf		5	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+⅛
5⅞	3¼	Pantasote	2	19	3¾	3½	3⅝	
9½	7⅝	PkwDls .10a	9	3	9	9	9	
27⅜	11	Parsons .75e	11	217	30⅜	27⅞	30⅜	+3¼
5	2½	Patagonia		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅞	5⅝	PaloCG .78e	9	25	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅜
10⅞	7	PatrkP .56t	8	81	10⅞	9⅞	10⅝	+⅝
2½	1⅝	Pemcor Inc	5	1	2	2	2	
3⅛	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		1	2½	2½	2½	
8⅞	6½	PennEng .40	4	12	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
9⅞	7⅛	PenRIE 1.75	6	4	9⅞	9½	9½	
19	14	PennTraf 1a	5	10	17½	17¼	17¼	−½
2⅝	1	Penob Shoe	7	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+¼
13-16	7-16	Pentron Ind		4	11-16	11-16	11-16	
22¾	11	PepBoys 1	9	12	21¾	21½	21¾	
10⅞	4⅝	PepCm .40b	5	10	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
6¼	4	PerinICo .35	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	¾	Permaner		58	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	7	60	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Petro Lewis	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
7⅞	4½	Phil LD .52r	4	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Phoenix Stl	2	72	5	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
7	2⅛	PicNPay .12	7	7	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
6	2½	PionPls .10e	19	2	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		50	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5	2⅛	Pioneer Tex	4	18	5⅛	5	5	
21⅝	11⅝	PitDeMoln 1	12	9	19¼	18¾	19	+⅛
6⅛	5	PitWVa 5.6a	9	15	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
36	17¼	Pittway 1b	11	46	36	35¾	35¾	+⅛
13¼	3¼	Plant Ind	19	29	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−½
21⅞	8	Planfrm .10e	9	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+⅛
3	1⅝	Plaza RIt In		6	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
¾	5-16	PNB MR wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	−1-16
11⅞	9⅛	PneuSca 80.	10	z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+½
11½	4½	Pneumo .60	5	43	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		1	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Polychr .29t	5	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
5⅞	2½	Prairie Oil	20	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
12⅞	9⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	22	6	10⅜	10½	10½	−¼
5⅞	3⅝	Pratt Rd .38	6	24	5⅝	5	5	−½
27⅞	17⅞	Prent Hall 1	14	8	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
5	3½	PresRl B .32		18	4	3⅞	4	
4½	1⅝	Presley Cos		13	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
15⅞	9¾	Preston .70	7	22	15¾	15¼	15¼	−½
3½	1⅝	PrimMt .10t	83	8	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
9⅞	5⅞	PrpCT 1.15e	7	28	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅝	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	3	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
5⅛	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	8	25	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	131	12	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅞	1⅝	PuntaGrd Is	16	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	3½	Purepac Lb	12	11	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
10⅝	9	Putnam .60a	7	26	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	−⅛
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	4	29	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+½
18⅞	7⅝	Ranchrs Ex	9	48	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+⅝
26⅝	12⅝	RangrO Can	51	9	18⅞	18	18¾	−½
14⅝	9⅝	Ramsbrg .80	6	26	13¼	12¼	13	+¾
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		4	1½	1⅝	1½	
3⅝	2⅝	Rath Pack		14	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
15½	9⅞	RaymPr .40	40	14	11⅞	11	11⅞	+⅞
5	2⅞	RB Indust	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅞	1¼	Reading Ind		9	2	2	2	
16⅞	12⅝	RealEst 1.40	12	7	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+¼
7⅞	3	RitIncT .80e	9	3	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+⅛
13⅝	9	RIt RT 1.77e	6	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
2	¾	Reaves Telc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅝	7-16	Rel Grp wt		38	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
10⅞	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅞	1	Rp Housng		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9-16	3-16	RepMtln wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20½	4⅝	ReschCtl .08		182	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	+⅝
17	5⅜	ResistNx 4.0	9	24	17	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
3⅝	1⅛	ResrtsIntl A	2	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	RET Inc Fd		42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		83	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
3⅛	1⅜	RH Med Svc	21	6	3⅛	2⅞	3	−⅛
3⅝	1¼	Riblet Prod		9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Richford In	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3⅞	¾	Richton Int	3	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅞	⅝	Riker Maxs		44	1⅛	1	1⅛	−⅛
1	5-16	Riker Mx pf		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅛
19¾	8½	Riley Co	5	13	18⅞	18½	18½	−⅜
30	19½	RioAlgm 1	10	10	30	30	30	
14⅞	4⅞	RisdonM .36	15	43	12⅞	12¼	12½	
3⅞	2⅞	RLC Corp		138	4	3¾	4	+⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Robintech	5	147	32⅝	31⅜	32⅞	−⅜
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	5	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
6⅛	3¾	Rocor .05p	11	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4⅞	2¼	Roland Intl	3	9	4½	4½	4½	
1⅝	9-16	Ronco Telep		3	1	1	1	
3⅞	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	32	18	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
35¼	21½	Rowan .14b	7	36	34½	33⅞	33⅞	−⅜
19	14⅝	Rowind Inc	5	1	18½	18½	18½	
1⅝	¾	RoyBch Col	20	8	1	1	1	
2¼	1⅝	RSC Indust	7	116	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Ruddick Cp	6	2	2½	2½	2½	
4⅞	3⅝	Rudick pf.56		3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
2⅝	½	Rusco Ind	35	125	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
14⅝	7½	Russell .60	4	24	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
9⅞	4⅞	Rust Cft .40	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
28¼	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	19	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
4⅞	3	SaffranSy A	4	18	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
19¼	15½	StJohnsT .62	12	62	19⅜	17⅛	19⅜	+2⅛
14⅞	3⅝	Salem .24t	16	49	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
19⅞	7¼	Sambos .10e	16	71	19⅞	19	19	−⅛
19⅝	7½	SCarlo 1.88e		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
103½	83¾	SDgo pf9.84		z100	95	95	95	
79	62	SDgo pf7.20		z100	69	69	69	+1½
11¾	9⅞	SDie G pf 1		7	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9¾	8⅝	SDie G pf.90		7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅞	8	SDie G pf.88		1	9½	9½	9½	+½
3¼	1¼	Sargent Ind	14	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
7⅞	3	Saundr L .20	8	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
7½	5⅝	Schenut .60a	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Schick Inc		440	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+½
7⅞	1⅝	Schiller Ind	13	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
2¼	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
18⅞	4½	SciAtlan .25t	14	19	17	16½	16½	−⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Scope Ind	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
7⅞	6	Scrivner .40	4	14	8	7¾	8	+½
15	12	Scurry Rain		13	14¼	13½	14¼	+1
5	2¼	Sealectr Cp	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		64	¾	⅝	¾	+⅛
4⅝	2½	Seers Ind	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9¼	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
1⅝	⅜	Sec Mtg In		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7	4⅝	Selas Cp .30	23	26	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
1⅞	9-16	Sefam Asso		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	7⅝	SeligLa .80b	6	3	14	12¾	14	+¼
4⅞	3⅛	Servisco .30	6	18	4	3¾	4	+⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Servo Corp	9	14	3¾	3½	3¾	+⅛
2⅝	1	Servotr .10r		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
6⅞	3⅝	SGL In .10r	5	20	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
2½	⅝	SG Sec .51e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅞	4⅝	Shawin .50b	8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
5¼	2	ShearH .10e	11	148	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
6⅝	11-16	ShebRes .06		310	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+⅜
25⅞	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	11	32	22½	22	22⅛	
34⅛	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		6	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+⅛
19⅝	18⅝	Sherwd Med	6	12	14	13½	13½	−⅜
15	7⅝	Showbot .80	6	8	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Sierrcio .20	11	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅞	3⅛	Sigma Inst	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3¼	1⅝	SikesCp .02p		31	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅜
3⅞	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Sky City .27t	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
2¾	1⅝	SMD Ind	5	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
6	3⅝	Solitron .06		765	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
7⅞	4	Sonder Brdc	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
12¾	4	Soun Jadsn .40	94	98	12⅞	12¼	12½	−⅛
20	17½	SCEO pf1.66		z400	20	20	20	
25⅞	22⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	24⅛	24	24	−⅛
17¼	15⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
16⅝	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		113	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	−⅛
14⅞	12⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		4	13⅝	13½	13½	−⅛
14⅝	11	SC 4.3pf .08		2	12	12	12	+⅛
5	4⅛	Sou Real Ut	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
60⅝	40	SouRoy .88b	22	9	56	55⅝	55⅝	−⅛
6⅝	3	Specity Rest	6	5	5	5	5	
9	4⅝	Spector .10e	4	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	7	1	2	2	2	
2⅛	¾	Spelzmn Ind		9	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
2⅝	15-16	SpenceCo .32t		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	3⅝	Spencr F .32	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	5	1	6	6	6	−⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Std Containr	3	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	6	4	5	4⅞	5	
9⅞	4⅝	StdMotA .42	8	55	9¾	9⅝	9½	+⅛
5¼	1⅝	StdPac Corp	5	5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
12	7⅝	Std Prod 1	9	26	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+1⅛
1½	¾	StdPrud wt		3	1	1	1	
18⅝	10¼	StdShre .40r		3	18⅛	18¾	18⅛	+⅜
9⅞	8	Stange Co	26	2	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
10⅝	5⅝	StanAv .20e	10	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅛
27⅞	9⅛	StarrtHo .30	12	49	23⅛	20¾	20¾	−2⅜
7¼	3½	StatSvL .40b	5	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
9¼	3¼	Steelmt .15e	2	68	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
16½	12¼	Steon Ch .44	6	7	14	13¾	13¾	−⅛
1⅞	⅝	Sterl Electr		141	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2	SterlPre .11t	6	216	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅜
8⅛	3½	STP Cp .40e	14	29	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Struth Wells	18	257	9½	9	9⅛	+½
27	9	Sun Elec .60	11	2	23⅛	23½	23½	−½
10⅞	4⅝	SunshJr .20	9	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
9⅝	6	SupFdSv .32	5	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
6½	4⅝	Sup Surg Mf	5	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	−⅛
2⅝	15-16	Susquhana		4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
6	2⅝	Susquhan pf		13	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
¾	5-16	SutrMlg wt		36	¾	⅝	¾	+1-16
6⅜	2¼	Synalloy .14t	6	31	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
45⅜	29⅛	Syntex .40	17	513	40⅞	37⅞	40⅛	−¾
21¼	10⅛	Sysco Co .28	9	5	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+1⅛
4½	15-16	System Eng		200	4¼	3¼	4¼	+½
16½	9½	TastyBk .96	10	8	16	15¾	16	+¼
1⅞	½	Tech Sym	29	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
6¼	2⅝	Techcl Oper	6	24	5½	5	5¼	+½
1⅝	¾	Tec hcl Tape	4	9	1½	1⅜	1⅝	
9⅞	6⅛	Teleflex .32t	10	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
1¾	5-16	Telex Cp wt		21	¾	11-16	¾	
3⅝	1	Tenna Corp	12	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Tenneco wt		57	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
9⅞	6⅞	TennFS .40e	2	33	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
2	⅞	Tenney Eng	16	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	16	14	15⅝	15	15⅛	−⅝
16⅞	11⅝	TerraC .40e	3	239	14¼	13½	13⅞	−⅞
11⅞	5⅞	TesoroPl wt		192	10	9⅝	9⅞	
59¼	50¼	TxPL pf4.56		z100	52	52	52	+⅞
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	5	17	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Textron wt		11	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+⅜
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4½	2⅝	Thorof Mkt		3	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Thrftmt .35e	3	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		2	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
9¼	3⅝	Tiffany .20	13	20	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
2½	1⅛	Tigerintl wt		21	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
3⅝	2½	Timpte Ind	4	33	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	TMC Mla In	1	18	3⅛	3	3	
14⅞	4⅞	Tokheim .20	17	15	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
2⅝	1½	Tolchin Inst	5	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
97	93	TolEd pf 10		z120	96	97	98	+1
7⅞	4⅞	ToppsGu .20	8	39	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
8	3 15-16	TotalPll NA	44	3	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
4	1⅝	Town Cntry		18	3⅛	3	3	
6⅞	1⅞	Tracor Inc	18	27	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
2⅞	1½	Trans Lux	105	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3¼	1⅞	Treadw .23t		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
12	7¾	TriSbMtr .80	6	25	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2¼	Tubos Mex	5	14	3 1-16	3	3 1-16	+1-16
4	1½	Tufco .10e	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅞	2⅝	Turbodync	53	19	5¼	5	5¼	+⅜
7⅜	3⅞	TwinFair In	10	24	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−⅜
3¼	1⅝	UIP Co .12	6	49	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	UNA .10a	4	27	4⅛	3⅞	4	+⅛
3⅛	2½	Un Invest		1	3	3	3	
11¼	4¼	UnA Pr .40a	9	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Un Asb .07e	6	29	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		33	½	½	½	
11½	10½	UnCosF .49b	7	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	4	10	2	1⅞	2	+¼
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅝	⅛	Un Naf wt n		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	−1-16
4⅝	2¼	U PDve .07p		67	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
7¼	3⅛	UnRIT 1.22e	78	40	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRIT wt		11	3-16	⅛	⅛	−1-16
9	5½	US Ban Trst	14	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	−⅛
12½	3½	US Filtr .23	11	262	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
8⅝	4⅝	US LsgRl E	16	30	5⅝	5	5⅛	+⅛
⅞	7-16	US LsgR wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	−1-16
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	5	21	4⅝	4¼	4¼	−⅛
2½	1½	US Radium		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
30½	11¾	US Red 1.20	3	41	30	29¼	29¼	−⅛
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
17	7½	Unitek .05e	10	9	15¼	14½	15¼	+⅝
3⅝	1⅛	Univ Ci .05b	5	2	2½	2½	2½	
2¼	⅝	Univ Contnr		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
6¼	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	9	29	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
5½	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	11	6	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
3¼	2⅛	URS Corp	5	26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
18½	12¼	UtahIdS 1.20	6	5	15½	15½	15½	
6	4⅛	UV Ind wt		1083	6½	5⅞	6	+⅛
21⅜	14½	Vail In 3.40e	3	107	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
14⅞	6⅝	Valmac .60a	23	105	14⅞	12⅞	14⅛	+1⅛
4	2¼	Valspar .24	16	21	3⅝	3½	3⅝	−⅛
7	4½	VanDorn .36	5	25	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Varo Inc	7	672	5⅞	4⅝	5½	+⅝
11⅞	6½	Veecolns .32	6	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Vernitron	7	56	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
[illegible]	7-16	Vertipl Inc		15	½	½	½	
2⅝	1⅛	Viatech Inc		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
[illegible]	1⅛	Viking Genl	4	24	1½	1⅜	1½	
[illegible]	⅝	Vikoa Inc		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
[illegible]	1⅛	Vintage Ent		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	5½	Voplex .68	5	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	3	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
4⅝	2¾	WabMg .10a	8	26	4¾	4½	4⅝	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wackr .20a	8	13	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	−⅛
[illegible]	1⅛	WaddlEq .10	7	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	WagnrEl .20	21	12	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
4⅜	1½	Wainoco Oil	18	3	3½	3½	3½	
1½	1⅛	Wards Co		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
30	16⅞	WatPstB .20	9	10	29	28	28	+⅛
14⅞	11⅞	WashRl 1.28	11	1	14	14	14	−⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Walsco .15e	42	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
9	5½	Weld Tu Am	1	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
11⅝	7⅞	WestChP .40	12	5	9⅛	9	9	
8¼	3¼	Westats Pil	10	91	7⅞	7½	7½	−⅛
1	¾	Westby Fsh		3	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
5⅛	3⅛	WstDcal .20	12	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	−⅛
7¼	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	5	15	6½	6¼	6½	
1¾	⅝	WstPac I wt		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
[illegible]	6⅞	Whippny .40	6	3	8	8	8	
[illegible]	1½	Whitehol Cp	5	55	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
17½	8¾	Whiting 1	5	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅜
[illegible]	¼	Whittakr wt		3	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	7	17	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
[illegible]	2⅝	WillcxG .03r		154	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	5	8	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
[illegible]	4½	WilshrO .05r	8	26	6	5⅞	6	
2⅞	11-16	Winston Mil		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
49	44½	Wis P pf4.50		z140	46	45½	45½	−½
3½	1⅝	WolfHB .06p	10	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
5	2¼	Wood Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1 5-16	11-16	Wool Lr .08e	12	1	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	+1-16
21	5¼	Worcas Cntl	7	15	9⅞	9¼	9⅛	−⅛
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	5	15	7½	7¼	7½	
5⅛	1½	Wrather Co		2	5	4⅞	5	−⅛
1 13-16	1	Wright Har	125	46	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
3⅛	2½	WTC Air .10	6	37	3	3	3	−⅛
5⅝	3½	WyleLab .24	7	272	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
11	5	Wynnin .05e	4	102	9¼	8¾	9	−⅛
11¼	6½	WymBn .50	8	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	−⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Wyomisng	9	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
27⅛	12⅝	Xonics Inc	66	14	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
4⅛	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	11	19	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+⅛
7¼	4½	Zero Mf .15e	6	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
4½	1¾	Zimmr Hom		20	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	−⅛

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	92.40	92.40	97.20	77.00
Brussels	133.42	134.01	137.50	106.43
Frankfurt	129.71	130.11	142.59	110.56
London 30	303.80	313.70	365.30	146.00
London 500	138.36	139.79	156.14	64.49
Milan	86.99	87.67	108.86	85.98
Paris	120.80	119.60	128.70	99.70
Sydney	366.01	368.55	383.55	259.88
Tokyo (n)	327.46	328.60	332.97	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4485.00	4515.81	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	265.70	265.30	291.20	206.30

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

June 26, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	*273	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	120
Canon	*203	Mitsubi Corp.	460
Dai Nip. Print.	482	Mitsui Co.	467
Fuji Bank	363	Mitsukoshi	471
Fuji Photo	360	Nippon Elec.	182
Hitachi	166	Sharp	276
Honda Motor	585	Shiseido	1,390
C. Itoh	398	Sony Corp	3,730
Japan Air Lines	1,620	Sumitomo Bank	362
Kansai El. Pwr.	800	Taisho Marine	297
Kao Soap	348	Takeda	242
Kirin Brewery	320	Teijin	159
Komatsu	*385	Tokyo Marine	545
Kubota	326	Toray	163
Matsu Ind.	563	Toyota	*660
Matsu E. Wks.	651	* Ex div.	

Weekly net asset value

on June 23, 1975

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $31.29

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $22.82

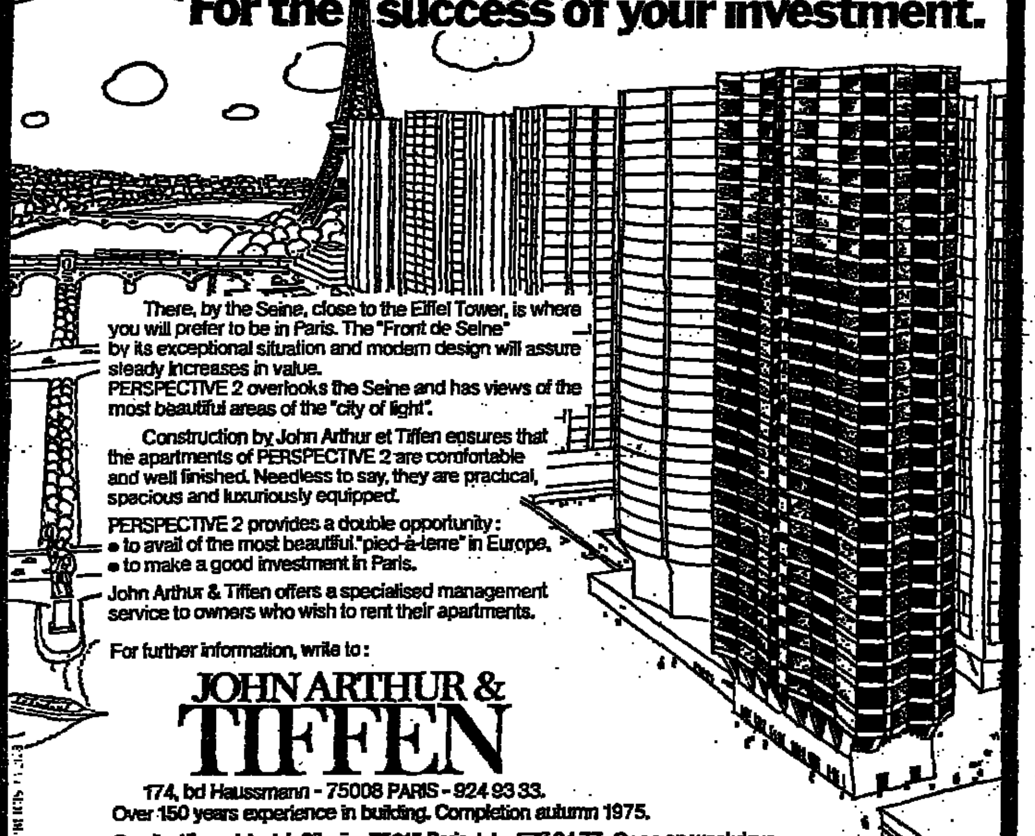
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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PBL International Limited
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Aprobación definitiva del Plan Parcial de Ordenación con fecha 15.7.72.

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ITALY

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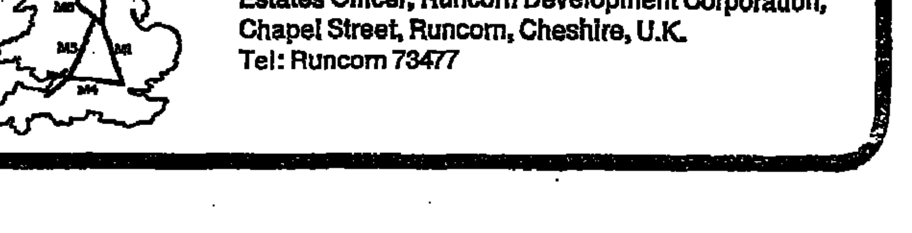
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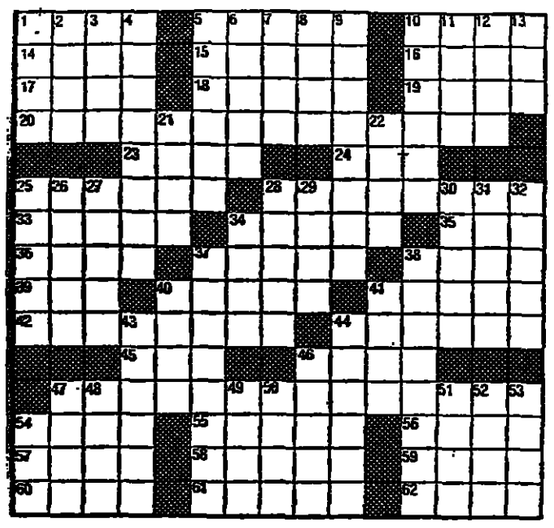
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ACROSS

1 Rush-hour scarcity
5 Natives of Perth
10 Kind of man
14 Fasten tightly
15 Alaskan native
16 Literary river
17 Play part
18 Color, in Italy
19 Pungent
20 Scene of a 1947 miracle
23 Make tracks
24 Golfer's need
25 Gen. Creighton ——
28 Winchell's Orange Juice Gulch
33 Golf shot
34 ——de-lis
35 Prior to
36 *Overhang*
37 Like China's wall
38 Family member
39 Biblical wife
40 Fail to be alert
41 U.M.W. member
42 Mrs. Lincoln
44 Sways
45 Faroe winds
46 Coal region
47 Traffic-jam ingredients
54 Iranian V.I.P.
55 "Full speed ——"
56 Frog maneuver
57 Italian river
58 Turbulent
59 Or ——
60 "Tell —— the judge"
61 Holiday times
62 Gorge

DOWN

1 Louver
2 ". . . to —— according to his needs"
3 Wine city
4 Intersector of 20 Across
5 Prurient ones
6 Actor Montgomery
7 Wine: Prefix
8 Short skirt
9 Begin
10 *Suffused, as with sunlight*
11 Le Gallienne et al.
12 —— of (rather)
13 Explosive
21 Subdue
22 Kind of sheet or gas
25 Satisfy a legacy
26 Greeting for a soprano
27 Harlem or Hudson
28 Feel anguish
29 Gather
30 Reconciles to a loss
31 Napoleon's command
32 Thirty —— War
34 Allen or Stone
37 Dictionary's relative
38 Governs badly
40 Holy women: Abbr.
41 Old land near Dead Sea
43 Shout for attention
44 Actress Jessica and family
46 Small swamp
47 Huntley
48 —— and rave
49 Quaker word
50 Trompe l'——
51 Burmese rice
52 Side of New York
53 Graf ——
54 Hindu title



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGIERS	28	68	Cloudy	MADRID	27	81	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Fair	MILAN	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	Showers	MONTREAL	24	75	Sunny
ATHENS	28	82	Storm	MOSCOW	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Cloudy	MUNICH	22	72	Cloudy
BELGRADE	25	77	*Cloudy*	*NEW YORK*	22	72	*Cloudy*
BERLIN	22	72	Fair	NICE	24	75	Fair
BRUSSELS	19	66	Cloudy	OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	PARIS	23	73	Fair
CAIRO	33	91	Fair	PRAGUE	23	73	Fair
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Fair
COPENHAGEN	19	66	*Fair*	SOFIA	24	75	*Cloudy*
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Fair	STOCKHOLM	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN	36	97	Fair
EDINBURGH	19	66	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
FLORENCE	31	88	Fair	TUNIS	29	92	Fair
FRANKFURT	25	77	Cloudy	VENICE	27	81	Cloudy
GENEVA	24	75	Fair	VIENNA	23	73	*Cloudy*
HELSINKI	16	61	Sunny	WARSAW	21	70	Fair
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair	WASHINGTON	24	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy	ZURICH	23	73	Fair
LISBON	20	68	Showers				
LONDON	25	77	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	13	59	*Rain*				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
June 26, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.67
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$7.67
(w) Apollo (Temous) iss. pr.	SF68.55
(w) Austral. Select Fd'	$3.00

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:

— (d) Bazbond	SF799.05
— (d) Combar	SF118
— (d) Grobar	SF521
— (d) Stockbar	SF818
(w) Bruninvest	$13.33
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$11.91
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd.	$4.38
d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$6.97

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.03
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.23
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF999
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$729.97
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs.	$7.49
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.B Certs.	$11.45
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$5.22

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec	SF564
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF68.00
— (d) Energievalor	SF85.75
— (d) Ussec	SF563
— (d) Europavalor	SF121.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.42

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$8.77
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$8.31
(w) D.G.G.	$41.56
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.32
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.72
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,381
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.42
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.61
(w) Dr. Interca Inv. Fd.	$11.81
(w) Europe Obligations	LF968

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Concentra	DM20.70
(d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM71.50

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitania	$7.55
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.58
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$21.84
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.93
(d) Fiducen	BF946
(w) First Interst'l Fd.	$130.27
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.49
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.61
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$33.54
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$55.53
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$20.41
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF1795
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF58.38
(d) Fonditalia	$10.80
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.33
(d) Fund of N.Y. tex-div.)	$0.62
(w) Future Australia Fd Aus.	6.91

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.07
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd	$24.24
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.77
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$7.51
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV.	$5,880.65
(i) H.O.I.T. Robet	$25.63
(d) Icofund	$10.01
(d) Interdix	SF286.15
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.04
(w) Intermarket Fund	$96.94
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.82
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd Can.	4.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.55
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$5.92
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$37.79
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund	$9.49
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.60
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.74
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$45.26
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.99

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Fast. Trust	$40.51
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$80.27
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$13.39

(d) KB Income Fund	LF1636
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$10.42
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$17.76
(w) Leverage Cap. Bond.	$36.50

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF380.30
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF364.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.39
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$11.55
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$2.02
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.67
(w) N.A.M.F.	$96.14
(w) Nippon Fund	$34.80
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.49
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$7.56
Pegasus	$7.24
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$22.23
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,395
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,722
(d) Rentinvest	LF857
(d) Safe Fund	$4.72
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.38
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF55.15

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.38

S.M.G. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF23.55
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.83
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.75
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM35.40

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1433
— (r) Securswiss	SF1021
(d) Soros Fund	$173.10
(w) Star Fund	$5.34

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor	SF442.75
— (d) Interselor	SF63.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF356.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF196
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF7.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF85.22
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.14
(w) *Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)*	$22.82
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$31.29
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.66

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$1.29
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.54
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l	$2.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF14.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF115
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF85.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF66
— (d) *Pacific Invest*	SF70.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF349
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF314.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF176.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

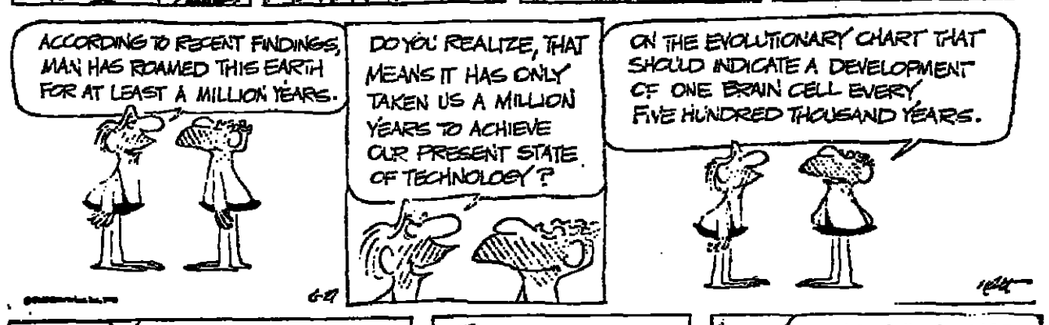
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.05
— (d) Europafonds	DM22.95
— (d) Unifonds	DM19.80
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.20
— (d) Unispecial I	DM58.80
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.53
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$13.18
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.13
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1224.30
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1484.61
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$418.90
(w) Worldwide Securities	$35.17
(w) *Worldwide Special*	$3 500.71

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; *BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs;* + — Offer prices; s — Asked.

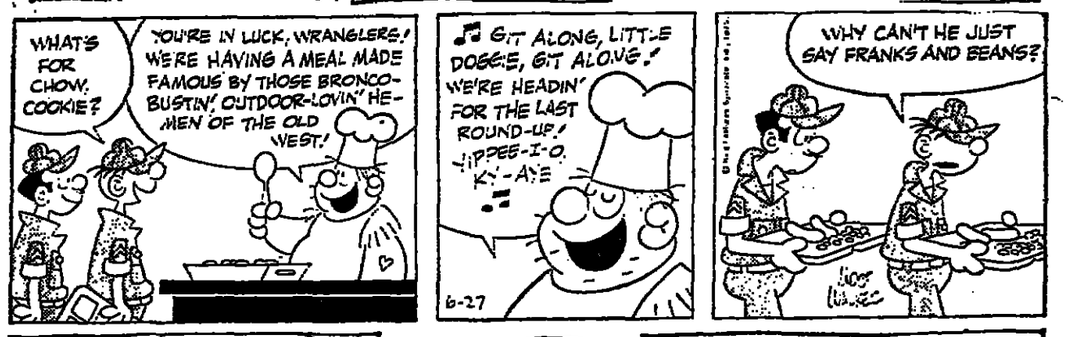
PEANUTS



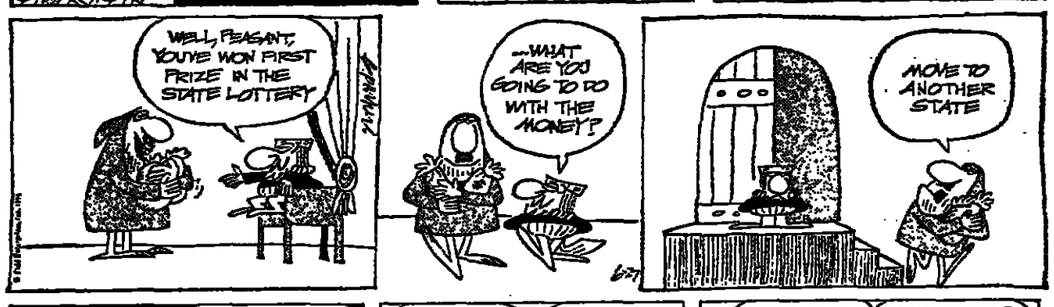
B.C.



BEETLE BAILEY



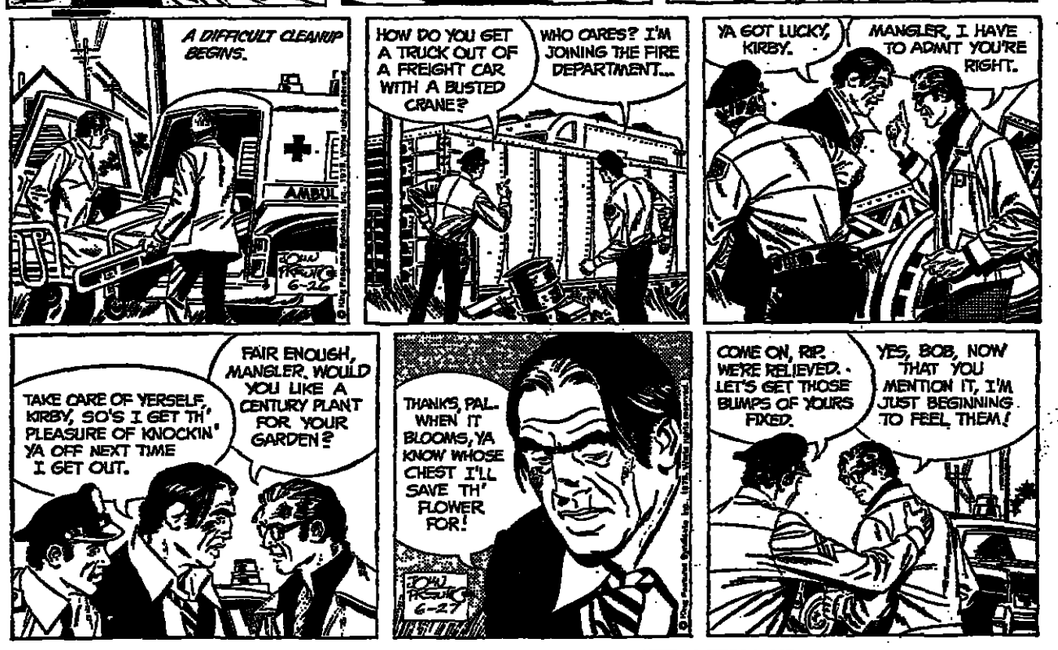
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LYBUL

BYBOH

YURSLE

ANNOYC



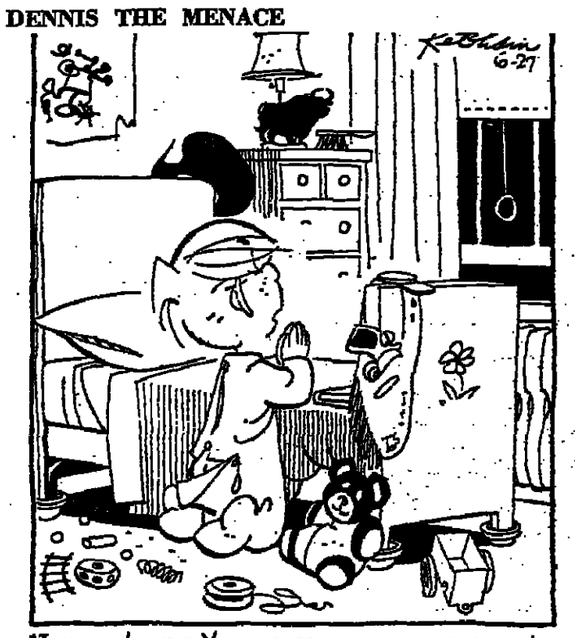
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: YOKEL GROUP TURKEY BUTLER
Answer: *It's often yours at the end*—TRULY

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I WOULDN'T WANT YOU TO BREAK THE RULES OR NOTHIN', BUT I HAVEN'T BEEN GETTING AWAY WITH *ANYTHING* AROUND HERE LATELY."

BOOKS

LIBERAL PARENTS, RADICAL CHILDREN

By Midge Decter. Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, 248 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

SPEAKING of liberal parents now between 40 and 50, Midge Decter says that they were the "first generation to understand how real and weighty was their true power over the psychic development of their children."

In "Liberal Parents, Radical Children," she suggests that that realization both inspired and intimidated them. It inspired them *to do everything they could to* spare their children the misunderstandings they had suffered, and intimidated them from protecting their prides and joys against far worse misunderstandings. Already once removed from the dead center of American life by their own rebellion, they fomented a *second rebellion in their children* that left them twice removed—the new astronauts, you might say, of alienation. These parents, the author implies, had not sufficiently digested their own rebellion; they could not realize that they had already arrived at the "good life," and tried to push their children into a no-man's land of visionary rhetoric. Their ambivalence about themselves had led them to abdicate the immemorial role of model, so that their children grew up, in effect, without parents. The generation now in its 20s was raised by men and women playing a distorted version of the game called "doctor."

Technology and psychology, the delusion that everything can be controlled and understood, led liberal parents into the hubristic error of supposing that they could give their children a birthday present of a pain-free life in which they would develop their potentialities *ad libitum*. Having overcome all the more obvious obstacles—such as poverty, ignorance, the search for a meaningful form of work, the exorcising of crippling sexual inhibitions, the pressures of conformity—these mothers and fathers sent their children out as adventurers seeking new worlds to conquer. If the only thing their children seemed to care to conquer was their parents, these parents had *no one to* blame but themselves, for they had removed every other impediment.

Liberal parents did not so much encourage as *incite* their children to pursue what was to turn into a tautology of self-realization. These radical children might be said to be the first generation to own themselves and *nothing* else. And they treat these selves of theirs in the same way that they treat all their other possessions: with an utter disregard for their value.

Calling "Liberal Parents, Radical Children" an experiment in "fictionalized sociology," Miss Decter has written four profiles: The Dropout, The Pothead, The Sexual Revolutionist, The Communard. The Dropout is a boy who, when he finally leaves the womb to go to college, experiences the trauma of birth at the age of 18. Because he has been taught that everything that frustrates him is an injustice, he ascribes his failure to win his professors' unconditional love to the fact that they are absorbed in a conspiracy to *trap his soul into serving the* needs of society. His parents h "betrayed" him to the enem

The Pothead is a girl wh narcissism is so complete t everything outside of herself an anticlimax. Like a cannib she gets into pot in order feed on herself. She ne learned that what goes up m come down, that when she not high, she is low. L for her, is not a question of w to do, but how to be. Her ambition is to be "someth else," and it is her fate to herself in an implied distinct whose points of reference she never grasped.

The Sexual Revolutionist, Miss Decter's portrait, is a who has been led to expect a perfect love will be brought her on a platter, like breakfast bed. When it is not, she conclu that love must be legisla Meanwhile, she will have to satisfied with the pornography moral indignation.

The Communard's most e spicuous quality is his sweetn or tenderness, which might described as an indiscrimin responsiveness. Love, for him the absence of criticism. Freed is anything that resists definit Sincerity is a particularly clo form of emotional righteousn "The land," as he calls it, Mother Nature, in whose lap longs to sit. He and his c panions will live in their c mune like fish in a balan aquarium. They are the f heroes and heroines in the dra of ecology.

While "Liberal Parents, Rad Children" may have come too for the generations of the t It is fascinating to think of w might happen in the generat yet to be born. If they will rebel in their turn against t parents, who knows what pr gies the future may bring?

(Anatole Broyard is a l critic for The New York Tim

Science Award In Israel Shared By Teller, Klein

HAIFA, Israel, June 26 (—American physicist Dr. Ed Teller, an architect of the drogen bomb, and Swedish munologist Dr. George K were awarded one of Israel's scientific prizes yesterday their separate work on fi and cancer.

Israeli President Ephraim zir presented Dr. Teller Dr. Klein the Harvey Prize $35,000 each at the Tech Institute of Technology.

Dr. Teller, 67, was cited fo work on fission and f energy for peaceful purp while Dr. Klein, 50, a prof of tumor biology at the K linska Institute Medical S in Stockholm, was commende seeking to stimulate the i nological resources of the h body to fight and reject c

The Harvey Prize was e lished in memory of the lat Harvey of Los Angeles.

W. Berlin to Se East Bloc Film

BERLIN, June 26 (AP). 25th anniversary of the Berlin International Film tival that opens tomorro cludes a political breakth for the city as a whole.

For the first time, a states of the East bloc wil films. Heretofore, Comm but non-aligned Yugoslavi the only East European st participate.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	T	A	B		C	A	W	S		O	I	V	E	S
T	A	N	A		A	F	A	R		E	I	N	O	L	A
E	R	I	C		H	O	L	O		A	G	L	E	Y
P	O	L	K	A	D	O	T	S		D	O	G	M	A
			S	P	I	T	Z		P	E	T	A	I	N
T	E	S	T	E	D		I	R	A	N				
R	E	L	A	I	X		K	N	O	T		H	A	L	A
O	R	I	G		V	A	G	U	E		E	G	A	I	N
T	Y	P	E		A	L	M	E		B	R	U	I	N
			A	R	E	A		T	I	M	E	R	S	
P	A	L	I	T	R	Y		T	A	R	S			
A	L	O	U	D		M	I	N	U	E		T	I	W	G
U	D	I	N	E		O	L	G	A		A	M	A	H
S	E	R	I	N		A	D	E	N		G	A	Z	A
E	R	E	C	T		B	A	R	T		E	M	I	T

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

On the diagramed deal from a recent tournament, North and South bid aggressively to reach three no-trump. Although there were only 23 high-card points in the combined hands, all the suits were well stopped and the contract was not unreasonable. It would have been a near certainty if East had held the diamond queen, and, as it was, the defense had to be on its toes.

West led the heart jack and noted his partner's deuce when dummy's ace won. The diamond jack was led, and West ducked, temporarily raising the declarer's hopes. The advantage of the duck was that it permitted East to discard on the next diamond lead and give his partner a clue to the best defense.

After some thought, West discarded the spade deuce, judging correctly that South's short suit was clubs. Accordingly, West shifted to the club nine when he won the second diamond trick, and South was helpless. Dummy's 10 was covered by the jack and king. South had a second stopper in clubs, but it did not help. When he established diamonds, West continued clubs. South had eight tricks—three in hearts, three in clubs—but East had 1 at the finish to defeat the

Notice that if West ha tinely continued hearts w won the third trick, South have been able to contin monds and maneuver nine West could, however, have to spades with equally effect.

NORTH
♠ K 10 5
♡ A 6
◇ J 10 9 5 3
♣ Q 10 2

WEST	EAST
♠ 4 2	♠ A
♡ J 10 9 7 3	♡ K 2
◇ A Q 8	◇ 7
♣ 9 6 3	♣ A

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q 8 6
♡ K Q 5 4
◇ K 6 4 2
♣ K 8

Both sides were vulne

The bidding:

South	West	North
1 ◇	Pass	2 ♣
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	

West led the heart j

Connors Advances On His Best Form

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June [illegible] (NYT).—Jimmy Connors walloped Mark Cox, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2 today and moved to his appointed place in the fourth round with the best display he has shown so far in this wonderful Wimbledon. And the threat in his immediate future will be Phil Dent, who had Connors over the barrel in the fifth set last year before Jimmy took charge and went on to win the title.

At nightfall, there were six American men in the last sixteen: Connors, Arthur Ashe, the sixth seed but second betting favorite; Marty Riessen; Roscoe Tanner; Cliff Richey and Mike Estep, who took a five-setter from the man from Goose Creek, Texas, Sherwood Steward, conqueror of Ilie Nastase yesterday.

Billie-Jean King finished her match with a press conference to talk about her future. "It's my last major singles championship ever," she said. "I would not come back and defend even if I won." The semi-retired King hedged a little, thinking of her great days here and her 18 overall titles, one short of the all-time record.

King today won from part-time British model Veronica Burton, [illegible], 6-3.

Cox, a Briton, boomed two aces to win the first game with the center court in solid support behind him. And Connors, accepting the challenge, aced him back and won his own service at love. It looked like a fight at 30-all in the third game, the Briton had Connors on the run, moving him from side to side. Jimmy came off court lunging and rocketed a forehand down the line for the breakthrough. Connors was faster and he hit the ball harder. He had the set at 6-4 on his fourth set point. And he got the break in the second set to 1-2 on a netcord and was never in trouble thereafter.

The end in sight, the world No. 1 played a marvellous game at Cox serving. Again he shot across court whipping a forehand for and then drew Cox in and lobbed a topspin lob over his head. Pleased at that he did it again at the break and seeing doubles partner Nastase in the gallery, showed him how to do it in pantomime. Mobile aggression won in 75 minutes and Ken Rosewall's fans were saying that Jimmy had reached his peak too soon.

She had a cakewalk as games came in clusters. He beat fellow American Brian Gottfried, 6-2, 6-1, taking four in a row in the first, then three in the second and four running again in the last set, largely because he was serving beautifully and Gottfried couldn't seem to get the ball in the strike zone.

Big server Tanner won from American Charlie Owens, 9-8, 9-8, [illegible].

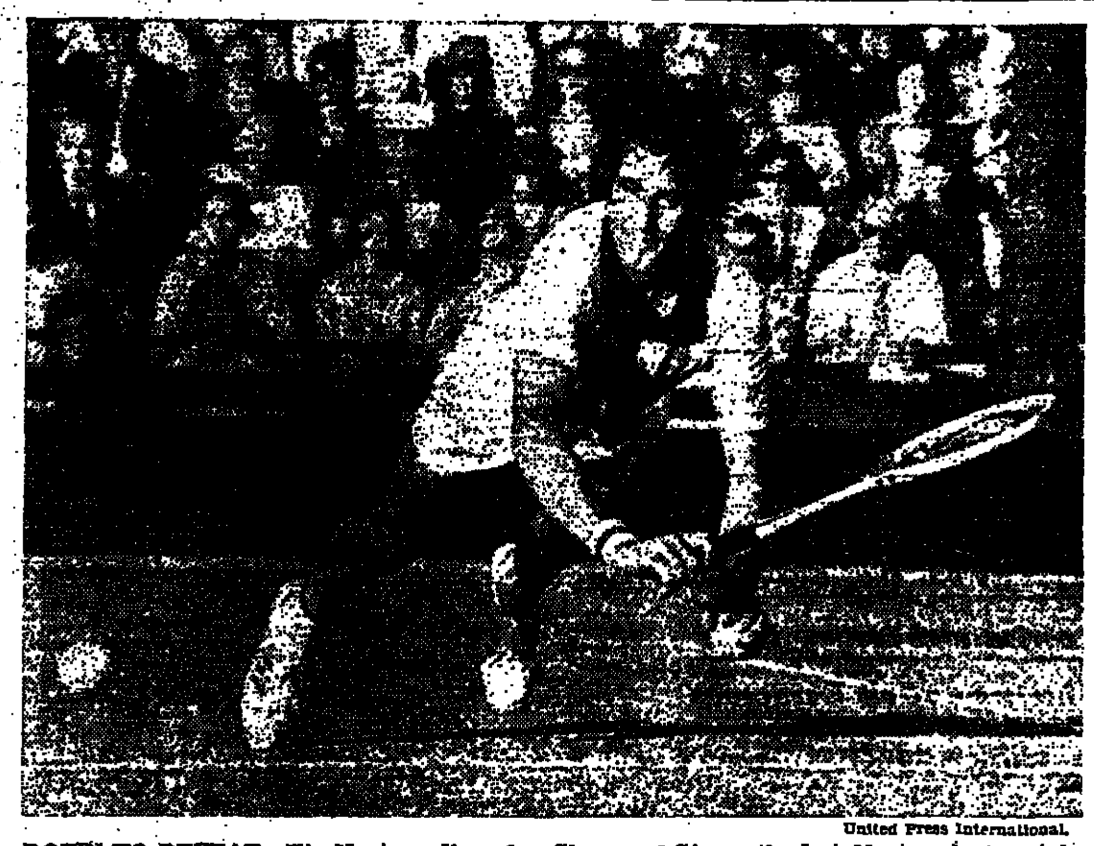
Riessen, ranked three at home, and Charlie Pasarell, ranked nine, they must have played from memory so often have they met. Marty, seeded 13, won, 6-4, 6-4, 9-8 and now meets the champion of France, Bjorn Borg. The [illegible]-year-old Swede lost the first set at love to Jaime Fillol of Chile then romped to an 0-6, 6-4, 6-3 victory with his cramped backhand on target.

Where has Richey been lately? [illegible] in the last 16, too after a marathon with Geoff Masters. Holding on like a terrier, he got the break to 5-3 in the fifth set when the Australian's volley strayed wide and won, 3-6, 6-3, 6-8, 6-3 [illegible] his forehand volley died on the seared turf at the end.

All the women seeds won convincingly and there was a full house on center court for Rosie Casals and Lesley Hunt of Australia who carried Chris Evert to three deuce sets here last year.

Rosie led 5-1 in the first and there was not a peep out of her as Hunt took six games in a row for the set and then was twice within two points of the match before Casals frustrated her with a backhand for the service break in overtime and served out at love to triumph, 5-7, 6-3, 8-6.

In the upset of yesterday, Stewart, now 29 and back on the tennis trail after a knee injury earlier this year, won 8-6, 6-8, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3 over Nastase in three hours. A point that is still in dispute is whether the Texan's backhand down the line at 4-3 and 30-40 in the final set was or was not good. The linesman said it was good.



United Press International.

DOWN TO DEFEAT—Ilie Nastase dives for Sherwood Stewart's shot. Nastase lost match.

Luzinski Is Powerful Man in Phillies' Destiny

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (UPI).—The Philadelphia Phillies' Greg Luzinski doesn't have much control over whether he'll get to play in the All-Star Game but he's trying to do something about playing in the World Series.

Luzinski yesterday had another big night as he banged out four hits, including his 17th homer, as the Phils overcame a 6-0 deficit to beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 7-6, in 13 innings.

Even though he leads the league in homers and is second in runs batted in the muscular slugger is not among the top 12 outfielders in the All-Star balloting.

"What can I do about it," Luzinski said. "It's a fan vote. It's an honor to play in the game but it's up to the fans and there's not much I can do about it. Number one in my mind anyway is helping our club."

By sweeping the four-game series, the second-place Phils moved to within one game of the National League East Division-leading Pirates.

Early in the game, it appeared that the powerful Pirates were back in form as they knocked out starter Jim Lonborg in the second.

Richie Hebner homered and singled home two runs. Richie Zisk hit a two-run homer and Willie Stargell doubled and scored to stake Bob Moose to a 6-0 lead by the third inning. The Phils, who stranded 17 runners in the game, left the bases loaded in the first inning but finally got on the board in the third on Luzinski's run-scoring single.

Larry Bowa and Luzinski singled in the fifth and both scored as Dick Allen tripled. When Johnny Oates drove home Allen with another hit to make it 6-4, Moose was lifted for Larry Demery.

Demery held the Phils off until the seventh when Jay Johnstone singled and Luzinski hit his 17th homer to tie the game at 6-6.

The Phils finally won it in the 13th when, with one out, loser Dave Giusti, 2-3, walked Mike Schmidt with the bases loaded.

On Tuesday, Larry Christenson and Tom Underwood, both 21, picked up victories as they hurled Philadelphia Phillies to a doubleheader sweep, 6-3 and 8-1.

Luzinski singled home two first-inning runs as the Phillies knocked out loser Bruce Kison with four runs and went on to victory behind the five-hit pitching of Underwood, a left-hander, in the nightcap.

Expos 12, Cubs 6

At Montreal, Pepe Mangual hit a three-run homer and Mike Jorgensen and José Morales each drove in two runs as the Expos rallied for 10 runs in the seventh inning—the most productive inning in their history—to defeat the Chicago Cubs, 12-6.

Mets 2, Cards 1

At New York, Rusty Staub belted a two-run triple in the seventh inning to give Tom Seaver his 11th victory and the Mets a 2-1 triumph over St. Louis.

Reds 2, Braves 0

At Atlanta, right-hander Tom Carroll, aided by good fielding by his teammates, gave up only three hits in eight innings as Cincinnati beat the Braves, 2-0. In the sixth inning, Pete Rose led off with a ground-rule double, was sacrificed to third and then raced home on Joe Morgan's sacrifice fly.

On Tuesday, Joe Morgan's three-run homer in the third inning was the difference as Cincinnati scored a 3-0 victory over Atlanta.

Astros 5, Dodgers 4

At Houston, Cesar Cedeno's seventh-inning triple gave the Astros a 5-4 victory over Los Angeles and Don Sutton. Sutton had defeated the Astros nine consecutive times.

Padres 6, Giants 2

At San Diego, Rich Folkers stopped San Francisco on eight hits in pitching the Padres to a 6-2 victory over the Giants and a sweep of their four-game series. It was the ninth straight loss by San Francisco to a left-handed pitcher.

Yanks 2, Orioles 1

At Baltimore, Thurman Munson knocked in Walt Williams with a ninth-inning sacrifice fly and the New York Yankees halted Jim Palmer's five-game winning streak in a 2-1 victory over the Orioles to complete a three-game series sweep. Reliever Sparky Lyle, 2-2, earned the Yankees' fifth straight victory and 12th victory in their last 16 games.

On Tuesday, Catfish Hunter pitched the Yankees into first place in the American League East with a four-hitter in a 3-1 triumph. The game was enlivened by an exchange of close pitches with New York's Thurman Munson and Baltimore's Bobby Grich and Elrod Hendricks getting hit by pitches. Munson was hit by Mike Torrez in the second but waited until the eighth to chase after Torrez. Both benches emptied but no one was ejected after the brief scuffle.

Brewers 7, Tigers 6

At Milwaukee, George Scott belted two home runs to power the Brewers to a 7-6 victory over Detroit, extending the Tigers' losing streak to six games. Scott hit his first homer leading off the fifth inning to put the Brewers ahead 6-3, then blasted another while leading off the seventh to give the Brewers a 7-5 lead. The home runs were his 12th and 13th and moved his RBI total to 50.

On Tuesday, Scott's tie-breaking, two-run single capped a three-run seventh inning, lifting Milwaukee to a 4-2 victory over Detroit and a doubleheader sweep. Jim Slaton fired a three-hitter for his second-consecutive shutout to beat the Tigers, 5-0, in the opener.

Indians 8, Red Sox 5

At Boston, Al Ashby slammed a two-run homer and Duane Kuiper drove in two runs and scored another as Cleveland completed a three-game sweep of the Red Sox with an 8-5 victory. Roric Harrison, traded from Atlanta to Cleveland for Blue Moon Odom last month, went 8 2-3 innings, striking out eight.

On Tuesday, George Hendrick's second home run of the game, a two-out, three-run shot in the ninth inning, powered the Indians to an 8-6 triumph.

White Sox 5, Rangers 2

At Chicago, Jorge Orta ran his hitting streak to 10 games with a double and a triple batting in two runs, to help the White Sox to a 5-2 victory over Texas.

A's 7, Twins 1

At Oakland, Calif., Ken Holtzman continued his mastery of Minnesota, beating the Twins for the seventh time in his last eight decisions as the A's won 7-1. Holtzman pitched a seven-hitter to even his record at 7-7.

The A's, who swept the three-game series from the Twins, have only been beaten once in their last 11 games.

Royals 6, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Frank White, who made a 10th-inning appearance for defense, hit a 12th-inning grand slam in Kansas City's 6-2 victory over the Angels. It was White's third homer of the year and gave Steve Busby his 11th victory.

Thursday

Indians Triumph Against Brewers

MILWAUKEE, June 26 (UPI).—John Lowenstein, Boog Powell and Buddy Bell drove in two runs apiece today to lead the Cleveland Indians to a 9-2 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Rookie right-hander Dennis Eckersley, 20, shut out Milwaukee on five hits through eight innings before giving way at the start of the ninth to Jackie Brown. Brown lost the shutout when he walked Bob Darwin and gave up a homer to Darrell Porter.

White Sox 8, Rangers 3

At Chicago, Bill Melton capped a five-run eighth inning with the fourth grand-slam homer of his career in leading the White Sox to an 8-3 triumph over Texas. Wilbur Wood, with late-inning help from Rich Gossage, won his fifth game against 11 losses.

Seeks Record 6th Victory

Merckx Goes for Tour de Force

By Don Cook

PARIS, June 26.—They're off and pedalling in that mid-summer French *sportif* madness—the Tour de France bicycle race.

For the next three weeks, 140 men of superb physical stamina—including Eddy Merckx—and an unbelievable love of pumping bicycles cross-country, will cover a 2,512-mile circuit of French highways, ending up for the first time in the history of the race on the Champs-Elysées here on July 20. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will award the traditional yellow jersey to the winner, and the spectacle is certain to pull bigger Paris crowds than the Bastille Day parade.

The race places an incredible demand on human stamina and physical training and conditioning. Out of 130 riders last year, 105 made it to the finish. There is also the constant danger of spills and accidents, particularly when the mob of cyclists goes wheeling downhill in those twisting Alpine roads. But it's not the same skill as golf or tennis, nor is it a team sport like baseball or a contact sport like football, or a gladiator sport like boxing.

Still, the French love it, and the newspaper France-Soir summed it up with a kind of sputtering indignation as the 62d edition of the race got under way today: "To those sad spirits who each year pose the bitter question—Who is interested in the Tour de France?—one is always able to reply: Several million people and the President of France."

The big excitement this year is whether or not the 30-year-old legs of the flashing Fleming from Belgium, Eddy Merckx, can pump him to a record-breaking sixth victory. Most betting, even among his top competitors, is that they will. But Merckx himself admits that he doesn't expect to be as fast pushing up and down the French Alps as he has been in the past.

Merckx, who won the race in 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1974, told the sports newspaper L'Equipe: "I know that I climb less and less well and, to tell the truth, I am most afraid of the Valloire-Voriaz leg in the Alps on the 17th day of the tour. We've got five mountain passes in one day, and that's a lot."

The race started today in the city of Charleroi in Merckx's native Belgium, with an initial sprint-run around the city. Italy's Francesco Moser won the individual time trial, beating Merckx into second place. Tomorrow, the cyclists move off and spend the day pushing through the Belgian countryside to their first overnight stop in France at Roubaix near Lille. They then continue across northern France (fairly flat, easy country) to the city of Bordeaux on the Atlantic coast and from there they head for the Pyrenees and the first tough test of mountain stamina.

After four days pedalling around the southwest, they turn north through the mountain country of central France to the city of Clermont-Ferrand. On July 11, they get a break of one day, when they fly, bicycles and all, to the city of Nice, where the race resumes on July 13 with the tortuous and brutal push up through the French Alps. They will reach an overnight stopping point on the shores of Lake Geneva on July 16, pedal up through the Burgundy wine country, and hit Paris on July 20. The average day's run—much shorter in the mountains, of course—is about 150 miles, and the race is punctuated with special sprint events.

One other cyclist, a Frenchman, Jacques Anquetil, won the Tour de France five times in the 1950s and 1960s. Merckx already holds one all-time record of having won more individual stages of the tour than any other cyclist. In going for his sixth victory this year, he almost certainly will have to do it by getting out in front from the very start of the race, to build up a solid lead before the first difficult mountain stretch in the Pyrenees.

His chief rival is expected to be a Dutchman, Joop Zoetemelk, who told French sportswriters that he intends to lie back in the early stages and "exert a minimum effort before the mountains unless unexpected developments force me to—for me the tour begins only in the Pyrenees."

Other front-runners will be Luis Ocana of Spain, Joaquim Agostinho of Portugal, and two Frenchmen, 39-year-old Raymond Poulidor and 27-year-old Bernard Thévenet. But even though Merckx was ill with a throat infection this spring and has not yet shown top form, Thévenet gallantly acknowledges that "even at 80 per cent of his potential, Merckx is good enough to beat the rest of us."

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Sticky Problem In British Bank

BARNSLEY, England, June 26 (Reuters).—A small village bank near here has been inundated with field hockey sticks that spent the last eight years on a cargo ship stranded in the Suez Canal.

The sticks were ordered from Pakistan by a local sports equipment supplier and the bank arranged the financing and placed the order for them. But the insurance was paid on the goods some years ago and the bank manager now has the problem of disposing of the sticks.

Malaysian Promoter Has a Way With Money

By Dave Anderson

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 26 (NYT).—The sun never sets on the intrigue in boxing. The mysterious addition of $500,000 in the financial arrangements was disclosed yesterday by the local Malaysian promoter, whose wealth is equally mysterious.

"We put up $3 million," said the promoter of next week's Muhammad Ali-Joe Bugner world heavyweight title match. Dato Harun Idris, a powerful, 50-year-old politician in this southeast Asian nation, added, "We put up $2.5 million for Ali, half a million for Bugner in order to project Malaysia to the world."

The champion's share previously had been announced as $2 million. The other $500,000 is believed to have been transferred to Don King, the New York promoter of Ali's last four bouts, for fees and expenses. King, en route here from New York, was unavailable for comment.

Ali also will be the beneficiary of the Malaysian promoter's agreement to pay for his training and transportation expenses. The champion received 50 round-trip airplane tickets from the United States for his entourage, now occupying two floors of the Kuala Lumpur Hilton Hotel, a total that will approach $100,000.

Harun, formerly an attorney, operates Tinju Dunia Sdn., which translates into World Boxing Ltd., and also is the chief minister of the State of Selangor, one of the 14 states in the Federation of Malaysia. He describes his political role as the "equivalent of an American governor."

"I manage to get my usual work done," Harun said. "I have quite a lot of good lieutenants."

Harun formed a group of Malaysian bankers to finance the fight. The promotion was suggested to him by Mike Ong, the president of a theatrical organization, Showbiz International Ltd., here in the Malaysian capital.

"I went to America to see Ali's manager," Harun said, referring to Herbert Muhammad, "but I faced a lot of skepticism. They thought I was bluffing."

When his supposed bluff was called, Harun deposited $2.5 million for the champion in the First National City Bank in New York. Inquiries here about the source of his personal wealth produce but vague answers. He is reported to be worth about $25 million.

"His money?" a government information officer repeated. "We are not very clear about that."

At yesterday's workouts, Harun wore a small black hat known as a Songkok, a dark blue leisure suit and brown suede shoes. Occasionally he put on sunglasses. He mentioned that the Malaysian tax-free agreement with the fighters had not been signed yet. Tax problems once kept George Foreman in Venezuela for several days.

"But we wouldn't detain the fighters here," Harun said. "This is a free country."

Harun claimed that about $600,000 in tickets had been sold, including all but 60 of the 700 ringside seats priced at about $450 in United States currency. The bout will be held in Merdeka Stadium, normally used for soccer and field hockey.

"We can accommodate 38,000 for the fight," Harun said. "If we sell out, the gate would be about $1.6 million. If the weather is as good as it is now I think we will sell out. But we are hoping that the government will underwrite the difference from the $3 million we put up."

Because the bout will be held Tuesday morning at about 9:30 in order to accommodate closed-circuit TV locations Monday night in the United States, the Malaysian Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, has ordered that residents of the Kuala Lumpur area be excused from work.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	39	28	.582	—
Philadelphia	40	31	.563	1
New York	34	32	.515	4 1/2
Chicago	35	34	.507	5
St. Louis	32	35	.478	7
Montreal	29	35	.453	8 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	45	27	.625	—
Los Angeles	42	32	.568	4
San Diego	35	37	.486	10
San Francisco	33	39	.458	12
Atlanta	29	42	.408	15 1/2
Houston	27	48	.360	19 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Chicago 13, Montreal 6.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 3 (1st).
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 1 (2d).
Cincinnati 3, Atlanta 0.
New York 5, St. Louis 1.
Los Angeles 8, Houston 3.
San Diego 2, San Francisco 1 (1st).
San Diego 3, San Francisco 0 (2d).

Wednesday's Results

Cincinnati 2, Atlanta 0.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 6.
Montreal 12, Chicago 6.
New York 2, St. Louis 1.
Houston 5, Los Angeles 4.
San Diego 6, San Francisco 2.

Thursday's Games

St. Louis at Montreal, n.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, n.
Atlanta at Houston, n.
Los Angeles at San Francisco, n.
(Only games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	40	29	.580	—
Boston	37	28	.581	1 1/2
Milwaukee	37	32	.536	3
Baltimore	30	37	.448	9
Cleveland	28	39	.418	11
Detroit	26	40	.394	12 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	45	26	.634	—
Kansas City	40	31	.563	5
Texas	34	36	.486	10 1/2
California	34	39	.466	12
Minnesota	31	36	.463	12
Chicago	30	38	.441	13 1/2

(Thursday's games not included.)

Tuesday's Results

Milwaukee 5, Detroit 0 (1st).
Milwaukee 4, Detroit 2 (2d).
New York 3, Baltimore 1.
Cleveland 8, Boston 6.
Chicago 7, Texas 5.
Kansas City 5, California 2.
Oakland 6, Minnesota 4.

Wednesday's Results

Cleveland 8, Boston 5.
New York 2, Baltimore 1.
Milwaukee 7, Detroit 6.
Chicago 5, Texas 2.
Kansas City 6, California 2.
Oakland 7, Minnesota 1.

Thursday's Games

Chicago 8, Texas 3.
Cleveland 9, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City at California, n.
New York at Boston, n.
Detroit at Baltimore, n.
(Only games scheduled.)

Wimbledon Tennis Results

WEDNESDAY
MEN'S SINGLES
(First Round)

Case d. B. Kreiss 7-9, 6-8, 6-1, 6-3.

(Second Round)

Pattison d. B Bertram, 9-7, 4-6, 6-6, 6-1; J. Fillol d. J. Mukurjea, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3; P. Dent d. D. Crealy, 7-5 6-3, 7-5; A. Metreveli d. Caujolle 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2; A. [illegible] d. I. El Shafei, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3; G. Stilwell d. R. Reid, 5-7, [illegible]-5, 6-8, 6-3; B. Anderson d. H. Hose, [illegible], 8-8, 6-4; S. Stewart d. I. Nastase, 6-8, 6-2, 1-6, 6-3; O. Parun d. [illegible]vensson, 6-2, 1-0, retired; Mike [illegible] d. R. Drysdale, 9-8, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, Masters d. J. Kodes, 3-6, 2-6, [illegible]-6, 6-4; Paul Kronk d. J. Alexander 1-6 9-8, 9-8, 9-8; B. Gottfried d. [illegible]rmayr, 4-6, 7-5, 9-8, 4-6, 6-4; B. [illegible] d. M. Holecek, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 9-8; [illegible]ker d. H. Rahim, 8-9, 4-6, 9-7, 6-3, B. Mitton d. R. Ruffels, 6-4, 2-0; [illegible] J. Connors d. V. Amritraj, 9-8, 8-6; R. Ramirez d. J. Borowiak, [illegible]-8, 9-7, 6-3; G. Vilas d. R. Moore, [illegible]-3, 6-1; M. Cox d. J. Loyo Mayo, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2; K. Rosewall d. J. [illegible]T, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; R. Tanner d. [illegible]ecl, 6-3, 6-4, 9-8; T. Roche d. [illegible]nzabal, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; A. Ashe d. [illegible]amiwazumi, Japan, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4; [illegible]lessen d C. Dibley, 9-8, 6-2, 6-3; [illegible]sarell d. P. Gerken, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

A. Metreveli d. A. Pattison, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3; K. Rosewall d. B. Andersson, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; G. Stilwell d. P. Kronk, 6-4, 7-5, 9-8; C. Richey d. G. Masters, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

(Third Round)

R. Tanner d. C. Owens, 9-8, 9-8, 6-1; P. Dent d. B. Mitton, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4; A. Ashe d. B. Gottfried, 6-2, 6-3, 8-1; B. Borg d. J. Fillol, 0-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; R. Ramirez d. A. Panatta, 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; M. Riessen d. C. Pasarell, 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 9-8; J. Connors d. M. Cox, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

M. Estep d. S. Stewart, 2-6, 8-6, 8-9, 6-4, 8-6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
(First Round)

Chmyriova d. Carrie Meyer, 6-2, [illegible]. Zwann d. M. Nasuelli, 7-5, 6-2; [illegible]nnor d. F. Guedy, 6-2, 3-6, 14-12; [illegible]hitehouse d. T. Holladay, 6-3, 6-4; [illegible]erner d. W. Paish, 8-6, 6-0; P. [illegible]arden d. D. Ganz, 6-2, 6-4; J. [illegible]oy d. M. Porsgardh, 6-3, 6-2; K. [illegible]matsu d. L. Tenney, 6-3, 6-3; F. [illegible]ell d. Y. Vermaak, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0; Hogan d. A. Kiyomura, 6-2, 6-2; P. [illegible] d. C. Matison, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1; M. [illegible] d. N. Sato, 6-1, 6-1; M. Court Fromholtz, 6-1, 6-2; G. Stevens Bentzer, 6-2, 6-3; L. Boshoff d. [illegible]inter, 6-0, 6-4; B. Stove d. H. [illegible], 3-6, 8-6, 6-2; W. Wooldridge d. [illegible]chford, 2-6, 6-1, 6-2; I. Riedl d. [illegible]wns, 5-7, 6-0, 7-5; R. Darmon d. [illegible]zici, 6-8, 6-2, 9-7; S. Barker d. [illegible]elville Reid, 6-4, 1-0 retired.

(Second Round)

Evert d. E. Appel, 6-0, 6-1; L. [illegible]arr d. B. Cuypers, 6-3, 6-3; E. [illegible]gong d. H. Gourlay, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1; [illegible]orozova d. P. Durr, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1.

d. R. Tenney, 6-4, 6-3; V. Ziegenfuss d. R. Darmon, 3-6, 6-3; V. Wade d. I. Reidel, 6-1, 6-3; J. Newberry d. L. Kaligis, 6-3, 6-1; M. Navratilova d. S. Mappin, 6-1, 6-3; G. Stevens d. L. Dupont, 3-6, 6-1; B.J. King d. V. Burton, 6-1, 6-3; L. Beavan d. J. Dalton, 6-3, 6-1; P. Michel d. L. Pericoli, 6-1, 6-4; I. Kloss d. L. Rupert, 6-3, 7-5; N. Chmyriova d. O. Molesworth, 6-0, 6-4; R. Casal d. L. Hunt, 5-7, 6-3, 8-6.

W. Wooldridge d. S. Walsh, 9-7, 6-4; L. Boshoff d. N. Gunter, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4; L. Charles d. R. Whitehouse, 6-3, 6-4; M. Gurdal d. O. de Roubin, 6-0, 6-1; P. Reese d. N. Fuchs, 0-6, 6-2, retired; G. Coles d. P. Bonicelli, 7-5, 6-4; J. Dimond d. J. Payter, 6-3, 6-2; P. Hogan d. R. Gilsdafre, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2; M. Jausovec d. P. Teeguarden, 3-6, 6-1, 11-9; M. Tyler d. C. Doerner, 0-6, 9-7, 6-4.

B. Stove d. B. Nagelsen, 7-5, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
(Second Round)

J. Anthony d. Pelsachov, 6-2, 6-3; K. May d. T. Zwaan, 6-1, 6-1; R. Tomanova d. J. Connor, 6-0, 6-2; M. Court d. S. Greer, 6-2, 6-3; K. Sawamatsu

THURSDAY
MEN'S SINGLES
(Second Round)

Pinner d. J. Austin, 6-4, 3-6, 9-8, [illegible]-3; K. Warwick d. P. Dominguez, 8-6, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1; S. Mayer d. [illegible]dmondson, 6-3, 6-0, 6-9, 6-2; R. [illegible] d. F. McNair, 6-3, 9-8, 8-6.

Tuesday's and Wednesday's Line Scores

TUESDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago .... 206 022 000—12 15 2
Montreal .... 020 002 020— 6 9 0
Bonham, Knowles (7), Zamora (9) and Hosley; Warthen, Taylor (3), Demola (6), Murray (8) and Carter. W—Bonham (7-5). L—Warthen (3-2).

(First Game)

Pittsburgh ...... 010 010 001—3 8 0
Philadelphia .... 100 003 02x—6 13 1
Reuss, Giusti (3) and Sanguillen; Dyer (5); Christenson, McGraw (9) and Boone. W—Christenson (2-1). L—Reuss (8-5). HR—Parker (13th).

(Second Game)

Pittsburgh ...... 000 100 000—1 5 1
Philadelphia .... 410 001 02x—8 12 1
Kison, McDowell (1), Hernandez (5) and Dyer; Underwood (8-5) and Oates. L—Kison (7-3). HR—Robertson (2d).

Cincinnati ...... 003 000 000—3 5 0
Atlanta .... 000 000 000—0 6 0
Darcy, Norman (8), Borbon (9) and Plummer; Niekro, House (9) and Pocoroba. W—Darcy (2-4). L—Niekro (7-6). HR—Morgan (10th).

St. Louis .... 000 000 010—1 5 2
New York .... 100 200 20x—5 10 1
Curtis, Terlecky (5), Garman (7) and Simmons; Koosman (6-5) and Grote. L—Curtis (4-6). HR—Kingman (10th).

Los Angeles ..... 402 010 000—8 11 0
Houston .... 020 010 000—3 6 1
Rau (7-8) and Ferguson. Yeager (4); Griffin, Crawford (3), Forsch (3), Cosgrove (9) and Johnson. L—Griffin (3-8). HR—Garvey (9th). Cey (11th), Rader (4th, 5th).

(First Game)

San Francisco ... 000 001 000—1 7 1
San Diego .... 010 000 000 1—2 8 0

Barr, Moffitt (7), Lavelle (9), Williams (10) and Hill; Jones (10-4) and Kendall. L—Lavelle (4-3). HR—Murcer (9th).

(Second Game)

San Francisco ... 000 000 000—0 2 4
San Diego .... 111 000 00x—3 8 0
Bradley, Williams (6), Heaverlo (8) and Radar; Strom (2-1) and Hundley. L—Bradley (0-1). HR—McCovey (9th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First Game)

Detroit .... 000 000 000—0 3 1
Milwaukee .... 00? 110 01x—5 10 0
Bare (2-4) and Wockenfuss; Slaton (6-8) and Porter.

(Second Game)

Detroit .... 000 010 100—2 8 1
Milwaukee .... 000 001 30x—4 6 2
Lagrow, Hiller (7) and Freehan, Travers (3-0) and Porter. L—Lagrow (4-7). HR—Scott (11th)

New York .... 010 200 000—3 7 0
Baltimore .... 100 000 000—1 4 0
Hunter (11-6) and Munson-Torres (7-6) and Hendricks. HR—Singleton (4th).

Cleveland .... 110 200 004—8 11 2
Boston .... 202 000 020—6 11 0
Kern, Buskey (8) and Ashby. Lee, Moret (8), Drago (9) and Fisk. W—Buskey (4-3). L—Drago (1-1). HR—Hendrick (13th, 14th), Spikes (2d), Yastrzemski (7th).

Texas .... 200 000 002—5 9 2
Chicago .... 203 021 00x—7 13 2
Perry, Kekich (6) and Sundberg. Osteen, Gossage (9) and Downing. W—Osteen (3-6). L—Perry (6-11). HR—Orta (4th).

Kansas City . 000 300 000 02—5 13 2
California .... 010 000 200 00—3 11 2
Leonard, Bird (8) and Stinson. Lange, Kirkwood (8), Scott (10) and Etchebarren. W—Bird (6-3). L—Scott (1-1). HR—Etchebarren (1st).

Minnesota .... 000 030 100—4 7 1
Oakland .... 400 001 10x—6 7 2
Decker, Albury (1) and Borgmann; Bahnsen, Lindblad (5), Todd (3) and Tenace. W—Todd (4-2). L—Decker (1-3). HR—Tenace (13th).

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland .... 130 004 000—8 10 0
Boston .... 200 000 003—5 6 2
Harrison, Buskey (9) and Ashby; Pole, Moret (6), Segui (8) and Fisk. W—Harrison (1-2). L—Pole (1-4). HR—Ashby (2d).

New York .... 000 000 101—2 4 0
Baltimore .... 100 000 000—1 6 0
May, Tidrow (8), Lyle (8) and Munson; Palmer (12-4) and Duncan, Hendricks (8). W—Lyle (2-5).

Detroit .... 020 011 101—6 10 1
Milwaukee .... 002 210 10x—7 10 0
Ruhle, Brookens (4) and Freehan; Broberg, Hausman (6), Austin (9), Sprague (9) and Porter. W—Broberg (8-7). L—Ruhle (4-7). HR—Scott (12th, 13th). Freehan (5th).

Minnesota .... 000 001 000—1 7 2
Oakland .... 030 400 10x—7 9 0
Corbin, Butler (6) and Borgman; Holtzman (7-7) and Fosse. L—Corbin (4-4).

Texas .... 010 000 010—2 9 2
Chicago .... 100 010 30x—5 9 0
Bacsik, Foucault (7) and Sundberg; Kaat, Upshaw (8), Hamilton (8) and Downing. W—Kaat (11-6). L—Bacsik (0-1).

Kansas City ... 000 000 200 004—6 12 2
California ..... 100 100 000 000—2 12 6
Busby (11-5) and Martinez, Stinson (9); Tanana, Quintana (10) and Rodriguez. L—Quintana (0-2). HR—Cowens (2d). White (3d).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ...... 000 001 001—2 6 0
Atlanta .... 000 000 000—0 3 0
T. Carroll, McEnaney (9) and Plummer; Morton (7-8) and Correll. W—T. Carroll (2-0).

Chicago ..... 100 002 0 20— 6 8 2
Montreal ... 001 010 (10) 0x—12 14 3
Reuschel, Knowles (7), Zamora (7), Dettore (8) and Swisher; Blair, Murray (8) and Carter, Foote (8). W—Blair (5-8). L—Reuschel (5-7). HR—Mangual (7th).

St. Louis .... 000 000 001—1 5 2
New York .... 000 000 20x—2 6 0
Forsch, Garman (8) and Simmons; Seaver, Baldwin (9) and Grote. W—Seaver (11-4). L—Forsch (7-6).

Pittsburgh . 321 000 000 000 0—6 16 1
Philadelphia 001 030 200 000 1—7 16 0
Moose, Demery (5), Giusti (8) and Dyer; Lonborg, Hoerner (2), Hilgendorf (5), McGraw (8), Schueler (13) and Oates. W—Schueler (2-1). L—Giusti (2-3). HR—Hebner (8th), Zisk (5th), Luzinski (17th).

Los Angeles ... 003 001 000—4 8 0
Houston .... 120 001 10x—5 10 0
Sutton, Marshall (8) and Yeager; Konieczny, Granger (6) and May. W—Granger (1-1). L—Sutton (11-7). HR—Wynn (13th), Cedeno (6th).

San Francisco... 001 000 001—2 8 2
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Observer

DiMaggio's Pot Luck

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—I still remember the sorrow and dismay with which I first saw Edward G. Robinson selling coffee on television. It was several years ago, but the memory persists, perhaps because it was a cultural milestone of the modern age.



Baker

Edward G. Robinson doing a television commercial for coffee! Here, indeed, was a fall from greatness, or so it seemed. Robinson was surely the greatest gangster Warner Brothers had ever served up to a grateful nation three times a year stuffed with bullets. A genuine, all-time, top-of-the-world, Ma!, gold-star, movie-gangster great, a man who had shot it out on the same lot with the great Cagney and the great Bogart.

* * *

It could not have been more of a shock if I had turned on the television and seen Joe DiMaggio selling panty hose. The great people of the world simply did not hawk consumer goods on television in those days, and Robinson's submission to this ignominy suggested to me that he had fallen among evil bill collectors.

This betrayed an abysmal lack of vision of the American future on my part, for, as we all now know, the chance to star in a television commercial has become the ultimate certification of greatness.

Joe DiMaggio is not selling panty hose, but Joe Namath is. DiMaggio is selling coffee pots. Mickey Mantle, who replaced him in center field for the Yankees, is selling beer, with the help of Whitey Ford, who was to left-handed pitching what Edward G. Robinson was to the .45-caliber automatic.

* * *

We may be approaching a time when an invitation to perform in a sales pitch will be the most distinguished accolade American society can bestow on its citizens.

It could even be greater, for Laurence Olivier, who already had both his knighthood and his peerage from the Queen, was not so satisfied with the royal accolades that he turned his back in satiety when offered the opportunity to sell cameras on television.

Muhammad Ali, "the greatest" by his own admission, is peddling after-shave lotion at pauses in the midnight movie. Bill Russell, certainly one of the greatest basketball players, is selling telephones. And Ann Miller, who was to tap dancing what DiMaggio was to center field, is selling a fat-elimination program.

Our greatest athletes, our greatest actors. Well, yes, but that's hardly a cross-section of total greatness, is it? Still not enough, you may say, to support the supposition that before long, small children, when asked what they want to be when they grow up, will reply, "I want to be a television commercial in prime time."

So I give you William E. Miller, who keeps turning up on television selling a credit card. Miller is probably the face of the sales future, as Edward G. Robinson was those many years ago. In 1964, he was the Republican candidate for vice-president of the United States. Before that, he was one of the principal movers and shakers of the Republican party in the House of Representatives.

Is the handwriting on this wall not clear? Today Edward G. Robinson: tomorrow Sir Laurence Olivier. Today William Miller, former vice-presidential candidate: tomorrow the president of the United States.

* * *

We can only guess at the progression here, but it is unlikely to go so fast that we shall see President Ford doing a chewing-gum commercial, unless he gets elected next year and has four more years in office. More likely, there will be a series of congressmen and senators selling relatively somber merchandise at first. Sen. Mansfield pushing a snow tire that gets him there on time despite the Montana blizzards. House Speaker Albert talking up a stomach alkalizer that neutralizes acidity twice as fast after a tense day in the House.

The true greats will move in fast once the ice is broken. Before the decade is out we might see Ronald Reagan selling suits of conservative cut. Nelson Rockefeller demonstrating hair coloring. Edward Kennedy extolling dental floss.

The marriage between Madison Avenue and politics was performed in Gen. Eisenhower's landslide victory of 1952 when his advertising men boasted that they "sold him like toothpaste." Nowadays, they would have him selling toothpaste like landslides. Commerce marches on, and in the flowering of greatness we see the birth of a salesman.

Producer Leaves U.S.-Soviet Film

MOSCOW, June 26 (Reuters). —Paul Radin, the American co-producer of the first U.S.-Soviet film, "The Blue Bird," left the production several weeks ago.

One of the top Soviet artists—ballerina Maya Plisetskaya—is also believed to have left the film, which got under way in January in Leningrad. Paul Maslansky, who has worked with Soviet film-makers on a Soviet-Italian production, has been named the new American producer on the film. A spokesman for the production, Bud Rosenthal, did not know the reason for the changes, by which he was appointed as publicity director in place of Gordon Arnell, a Briton.

Lord Duncan-Sandys Leads a Continental Effort

Suddenly, Saving the Environment Is Popular

'It would have been better if we had started 25 years ago,' he believes, but he is now pushing a 23-nation effort to prove that it is better late than never. The former Tory maverick points out that Europe's rich and varied architecture is the common heritage of all Europeans —and Americans, too.'



Photo by Robin-Laurence.
Lord Duncan-Sandys

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON (IHT).—Opera star Beverly Sills would save all the bagel shops, Pugno's Left Bank bookstore in Paris and low skylines. Director Franco Zeffirelli would rescue Venice, then Florence and Verona, and see how much money he had left. Count Ghislain de Vogüé of Moët and Chandon would pay attention to the many forgotten small towns and villages. Everyone has his own idea about what needs to be done to preserve Europe's architectural heritage.

Jolted into awareness by thoughtless destruction and construction in the name of progress, the "man on the street" is also concerned with restoring the architectural past. Taking advantage of this trend, the Council of Europe has embarked on a program called European Architectural Heritage Year 1975 (EAHY). With England's long-time champion of enlightened planning, Lord Duncan-Sandys, as its chairman, EAHY's goal seems simple—a 23-nation public education effort to encourage Europeans to look at the endangered treasures around them and to scare them into saving what's left.

In his elegant home, which once belonged to Lloyd George, Lord Duncan-Sandys conceded, "It would have been better if we had started 25 or 50 years ago."

He smiled at a question about the abstract paintings that line the walls, signed DS. "I did them just to prove that there's nothing in modern art—that any damn fool could do it."

His experience in conservation dates from his service as Britain's minister of housing and local government from 1954 to 1957. "I got a lot of statutory powers, but they were difficult to use unless you had public support," he said. "So, I started the Civic Trust to stimulate public interest in conservation." EAHY also recognizes the need for public involvement and is publicizing the many innovative attempts now under way to restore buildings and life in historic places.

Talking about Europe's rich and varied architecture, which he calls "the common heritage of all Europeans—and Americans, too," Lord Duncan-Sandys noted, "We have the privilege to enjoy it and the duty to preserve it for future generations."

As leader of the postwar European Movement that led to the founding of the Council of Europe—"It began in the basement of this very house"—he was a natural for the job of chairman of EAHY's steering committee.

Long active in politics and glamor boy of Parliament for many years, he was always a maverick, espousing unpopular causes such as restoring capital punishment and nuclear armament of Europe. Fellow Tories were slightly wary of him, assuming he felt some divine Churchillian right to rule inherited from Sir Winston, then his father-in-law.

Somehow, Lord Duncan-Sandys, dashing, charming and educated at Eton and Oxford, managed to gather an enormous amount of public support through his clever handling of the press—he himself was once a political columnist—and willingness to make speeches anywhere, anytime, to spread the word as he saw it.

Now he is beating the drums for the environment. "Horrible word, really, but we haven't found a better one," he said. EAHY's official campaign ends with a congress in Amsterdam this October, but Lord Duncan-Sandys said, "It will not be the end of the story but the beginning of a new chapter." He has already created the Historic Towns Forum under the aegis of another conservation organization, Europa Nostra, that he also heads up. He hopes to get the mayors of these towns together to exchange ideas and learn from each other. "What counts is the power of example. If people see something they admire, they're going to go home and say, 'Why don't we do something like that?'"

He believes that local authorities, with whom the major planning decisions rest, will maintain contact with each other and learn from it.

Somehow he has managed to juggle industry and conservation, often regarded as natural enemies. England has been particularly successful in getting big business to participate in EAHY. Rank Xerox Corp. has published a series of magazines entitled, "European Heritage." Kodak did a traveling photographic exhibit, and the entire town of Chester has become a 200-acre conservation area with the city levying a special tax on business to assure continued revenues.

"I've just returned from Paris to judge an architectural competition organized by the cement industry," he said. The trick was to design new buildings that harmonize with their historic surroundings. "It's definitely possible, if you take the trouble."

The victim of an automobile accident in which he broke his back and legs, Lord Duncan-Sandys regards traffic as the major threat to old towns. He points with pride at his efforts to reduce motor mania in areas that suffer the most. "Pressure from Europa Nostra resulted in convincing local authorities in Brussels to ban parking in the Grand' Place." He sees pedestrian zones becoming a necessity in the central city. "Tradesmen scream, yet after it's been done, they are delighted." He hopes pedestrian zones will be a fixture in most downtown areas before long. "People say we're just a lot of old fogeys who don't realize this is the age of the motor car." Yet most new towns planned today have large pedestrian areas, so he tries to convince people that they are out of touch.

For all his looking ahead, Lord Duncan-Sandys's old views on armament are more militant than ever. "I feel like I did in the late '30s. We all know there's a danger building up but we're hiding our heads in the sand because we don't want to spend money." He believes his views on conservation and armament are compatible. "Is there a conflict? In order to have peace, you've got to have military strength. Should we lie down and let the Russian walk all over us?"

Still courtly and erect, at 67 he negotiates stairs uncomfortably, brushing aside solicitous gestures. Rather than have his legs amputated after the car accident, he chose a lifetime of pain, special shoes and canes. There is this same bulldog tenacity about him when he talks about EAHY, saying no doubt that he will get it all done.

Everywhere, finances are a problem. Yet many countries have hit upon ingenious ways to solve it. Pausing to peer into an elaborate trophy case filled with impressive medals, swords and family miniatures, he points to a large gold medallion. "See that? Pure chocolate. The Swiss conservation group sell them to raise funds."

PEOPLE: *Miss Hearst's Ex-Fiancé Pays to Stop a Book*

A free-lance writer in Berkeley, Calif., says that **Steven Weed**, the ex-fiancé of **Patricia Hearst**, has paid him $15,000 to drop plans to publish a book about the couple. **Roger Rapoport** said that he received the money as an out-of-court settlement of a law suit, which accused Weed with failure to pay him for work on the book. Rapoport said that Weed was upset because the partially completed manuscript mentioned the couple's sex and drug habits. Weed sued Rapoport earlier this year for $450,000, saying that he had sensationalized the material. Rapoport then filed his countersuit. Miss Hearst was engaged to Weed and was living with him when she was kidnapped in early 1974 by the Symbionese Liberation Army.

* * *

His assets include a typewriter worth $35, a tape recorder worth $50, a camera worth $75 and an auto valued at $100. Author **Clifford Irving**, who along with his wife went to jail for faking an autobiography of **Howard Hughes**, says it just isn't enough to cover his debt—$55,384,248.01. Irving's attorneys filed an application for voluntary bankruptcy in Brooklyn Federal Court, listing assets of $410 and the bulk of his liabilities as a $55-million libel suit pending in U.S. District Court in Manhattan. The suit was filed by **Fernand Legros**, an artist who was the subject of an Irving book entitled "Fake." Other liabilities include $344,899 Irving still owes McGraw Hill, the firm which advanced Irving money for the Hughes book, $140,000 in income taxes and $192,476 in legal fees.

* * *

Time magazine has paid a $13,333 out-of-court settlement to the heroine of a terrorist attack on the Savoy Hotel in Tel Aviv, the woman's lawyer said. In its March 17 edition, the news magazine characterized **Kochava Levy**, 31, as a prostitute and said that she had ducked into the Savoy Hotel the night of March 5 moments before the attack in order to avoid a police sweep of streetwalkers. In Tel Aviv, **Arye Marinsky** said that the magazine issued no apology or retraction to his client because she had asked for none. Mrs. Levy, the wife of a policeman and mother of a 7-year-old daughter, said that she might put the money into a savings account for her child. During the terrorist episode, Mrs. Levy was one of nine hostages held in the waterfront hotel by Arab commandos. She alone was able to speak with them because she knew Arabic. She was allowed to drag one wounded hostage free of the hotel. She could have made a break for her own freedom but chose to go back and try to negotiate the release of the other hostages.

* * *

A Michigan agency has ruled that a convicted heroin dealer owes back sales taxes for the purchases made by addicts over the past three years. The Board of Tax Appeals says that Eddie Jackson, 31, of Southfield, owes the state about $1 million, or 4 per cent of the $24 million he is alleged to have received in selling heroin.



Steven Weed
. . . paid $15,0

* * *

U.S. Attorney **Robert Bon** said in Los Angeles that he going ahead with plans to tradite millionaire playboy **Bernard Cornfeld** from England spite the indications from the U State Department that it will ask for his return. Cornfe whose personal wealth was es mated at $300 million before collapse of his financial emp in 1970, is under indictment fraud in connection with the of an electronic device to av the payment for 343 overs telephone calls from his Angeles home. Bonner said t he will prepare the necess papers for extradition and s them to the State Departme then "it's their option whether present them to the British g ernment."

* * *

For Kiwanis International, still "Men Only." Delegates t convention of the group in lanta rejected a proposal change the organization's laws and allow women to beco members. The vote was 3,941 503. The businessmen backed their vote by rejecting propos to readmit two clubs whose ch ters were revoked because t had admitted women.

* * *

Jerry Dean Michael, 47, self-admitted transsexual w headed the firm promoting three-wheeled car, has b sentenced to a year in pri for jumping bail in connect with a 1961 counterfeiting arre he faces trial on the counterfei charge on July 8. Also in co five employees of the 2 Century Motor Car Corporat developer of the car, who plea innocent to charges of theft, c spiracy and securities violati Michael, who used the name Elizabeth Carmichael as pr dent of the company, previo pleaded innocent. He is exp ed to appear with the of defendants June 30 for a pret hearing.

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